THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Cavalry Attacked Strongholds in the Jungle and Drove Rebels into Pateros.

[illegible] BURNED THE TOWN OF PASIG

General Wheaton's Column Has Advanced to the Shore of the Lake Sweeping Everything Before Him—General Otis Places the American Casualties at 35.

Manila, March 15, 8 a. m.—Late yesterday General Wheaton's column encountered the enemy in such force between Pateros and Taguig as to necessitate a change in the original plans.

The cavalry attacked a rebel stronghold in the jungle, driving the enemy into Pateros. The Americans had one man killed and three wounded.

Scott's battery shelled the city and woods effectively.

Later the enemy crossed the river from Pasig. Two companies of the Second Oregon infantry cleared the right bank after a sharp engagement and retired with three wounded. In the meantime the Washington volunteers closed in, driving small bodies of the rebels back upon Pateros. One man was killed.

During the night the enemy burned the town of Pasig.

Pateros Captured.

12:40 p. m.—General Wheaton's brigade continues the work of clearing out the rebels around Pasig.

The Washington volunteers have captured and burned Pateros, meeting with a sharp fire from the enemy while crossing the river.

Today's fighting was like that of the past week, the insurgents occasionally making a stand, but eventually fleeing. Their loss is supposed to have been small, as the Americans were unable to see the enemy in the thickets.

The progress of the American advance is slow.

AS FAR AS THE LAKE

GEN. WHEATON'S COLUMN SWEPT EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM—THE ENEMY SUFFERED SEVERE LOSS.

Manila, March 14, 6:30 p. m.—Brigadier General Wheaton's column advanced today beyond Pasig to the shore of Laguna de Bay, sweeping everything before them. The enemy made a running fight, and suffered severe loss. The rebels' avenue of communication north and south is now closed, the American cordon stretching over a mile from the river to the lake.

The rebels are in force at Pateros and Taguig.

Two of yesterday's wounded, Private Stewart of Company E, Twentieth regiment, and Private Munson of Company K, Twenty-third regiment, are dead.

[illegible] REPORT

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THE ADVANCE AGGREGATE 35, MOST OF THESE BEING BUT SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Washington, March 14.—General Otis thus cabled the war department today:

"Until yesterday field operations since capturing Caloocan of minor nature consisting of driving back small bands of insurgents with considerable loss to the latter. Yesterday General Wheaton with the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry, the Oregon and Washington troops, a section of the Sixth artillery and a squadron of the Fourth cavalry, attacked a large force of the enemy, drove them back and took the line of the Pasig river, which he now holds. Two improvised gunboats in the lakes have captured considerable property.

The insurgent loss was heavy, our own killed and wounded slight, aggregating 35, mostly slightly wounded. The insurgents made no determined stand."

SPANISH PRISONERS

GENERAL OTIS HAS NOT RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS IN THE MATTER BUT WILL UNQUESTIONABLY BE SUPPORTED.

Washington, March 14.—General Otis in forbidding further negotiations between the Spanish at Manila and the insurgents touching the surrender of the Spanish prisoners held by the latter, acted on his authority. The government has not sent him any instructions upon this point, but it will unquestionably support him to the extreme in any action of any kind he may take.

It is said at the state department that there have been exchanges between the United States and Spain through indirect channels, touching these particular prisoners, dating back to the signature of the protocol last August. The United States government undertook finally to secure the release of the prisoners. It never contemplated trying to secure their release by ransom, but simply through the suppression of the insurrection and cannot be held by any requirement of international law to do more than has been done to secure the release of the prisoners. There will be no relaxation of the efforts in this direction, but as the United States' campaign in the Philippines is being conducted with all the energy possible and as the release of the prisoners depends upon the issue of that campaign there can be no complaint of failure on the part of the United States to meet its obligations.

In preventing the Spanish government from negotiating direct with the insurgents, it is said here that General Otis was undoubtedly correct in his attitude. Inasmuch as the ratification of the peace treaty has not been effected, the United States and Spain are technically in a state of war, qualified only by the operation of the protocol suspending hostilities. In this condition there is no authority on the part of the Spaniards to negotiate with the insurgents without the explicit consent of the United States. Under the rules of war alone here would be still ample warrant for any action General Otis might take calculated to prevent the insurgents from receiving supplies of food, clothing, munitions of war or money, for the latter can always, with more or less difficulty, be resolved into the former, even in the face of a blockade.

If the Spanish minister of foreign affairs feels called upon to address himself respecting this subject to the state department, directly or indirectly, he undoubtedly would be informed that General Otis must be sustained, though reassured as to the intentions of the United States to use all proper efforts to carry out its undertaking.

SEVERE ON THE REBELS

CLEMENCY FOR SPANISH OFFICERS IMPRISONED AT MANILA ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Manila, March 14.—Branlis Sorita and Jose Ruiz, the Spanish officers who were recently tried by a military commission for the embezzlement of $10,548 (Mexican) funds devoted to the maintenance of prisoners and who were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500 in gold, and to undergo three years imprisonment at hard labor have had the term of prisonment commuted to six months, in view of the previous confinement and certain circumstances justifying clemency.

Carlos Amercy who was charged with them has been acquitted and has been released on the ground that he established an alibi.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Was Given a Hearty but Quiet Welcome at Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., March 14.—The presidential party arrived at 2:30 this afternoon. The party was met at the station by Mr. Hanna, brother of the senator, Mayor Hopkins and a number of prominent citizens. The distinguished visitors were immediately driven to Senator Hanna's house on Dawson street. By special request there was no demonstration, but there was a wealth of bunting and decoration everywhere. The mayor had issued a proclamation inviting everybody to decorate their buildings in welcome of the chief executive and the invitation was liberally complied with. On the porticos of the houses on the streets through which the presidential party passed were ladies and gentlemen who cheered as the president passed. To these the president bowed and smiled as he raised his hat. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered.

This afternoon a committee of school children called upon President and Mrs. McKinley and presented them with a large tray of violets having the word "Welcome" in white in the midst of a purple hollow pillow bordered with green. Mrs. McKinley entertained the children. They were the only callers during the day, notice having been given that the president is here for rest.

This evening a gentleman of the presidential party enjoyed their cigars in the starlight on Senator Hanna's spacious piazza.

Residents of the place who met the president four years ago here and saw him again today, note that he is paler and thinner now than then.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Was Held Yesterday at Providence.

Providence, R. I., March 14.—The Democrats of Rhode Island held their annual convention today and Hon. G. W. Green, mayor of Woonsocket, was nominated for governor. The convention was attended by a large number of delegates. The remainder of the state ticket was nominated by acclamation as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—Robert P. Wade, Gloucester.

Secretary of State—Miles McNamee, of Providence.

Attorney General—George T. Brown, of Providence.

General Treasurer—Albert Walker, of South Kingston.

The resolutions welcomed the return of peace and expressed gratitude to the soldiers and sailors for their services during the war with Spain and condemned the incompetency of the war department "which," as alleged, "has resulted in so much privation, suffering and death among the soldiers."

Secretary Alger and other officials held responsible were emphatically condemned.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Delegates Will be Accompanied by Various Officials.

Washington, March 14.—In consulting Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, as to whether an appointment as one of the British delegates to the czar's disarmament congress will be agreeable to him, the purpose was made known to have the delegates accompanied by army and naval attaches and by a staff commensurate with the importance of the mission. These officials doubtless will stand in the position of experts, able to show the extent and cost of the great standing armies and navies of the world.

Sir Julian's appointment as one of the delegates is practically settled, although the official notification has not yet been given.

FORTIFYING THE CAROLINES.

Spaniards Have Been Transporting Arms and Men.

Washington, March 14.—The attention of the officials of the war department having been called to the report from Manila that General Otis had refused to allow the retiring Spanish troops to carry arms to the Carolines, it was learned that this refusal was in strict pursuance of the terms of the protocol which govern in the absence of the peace treaty. Under technical suspension of hostilities it could not be permitted that Spain should change the status quo to the act of fortifying and strongly garrisoning points heretofore unprotected, as was to be the case in the Carolines. It is gathered that General Otis' refusal probably applied rather to the removal of cannon rather than to the small arms of the troops, although these also may have been included.

When Colonel Rios, the senior Spanish officer in the Philippines, evacuated Iloilo he carried the Spanish garrison of the town directly to the port of Zamboangana on the south coast of the island of Mindanao, taking with them as much as his ships would carry and all these stores and guns that Rios desires to take to the Carolines. The officials here are a little puzzled to account for this desire on the part of Spain to garrison and fortify the Carolines, for it has been assumed that the negotiations between Spain and Germany would be consummated.

It is suggested with some plausibility that Germany has required Spain in case of a sale to turn over the group in such condition as will not require an effort on Germany's part to suppress an insurrection such as the United States authorities faced in the Philippines.

UTAH INDIANS RESTLESS

CHIEFS DESIRE TO RETURN TO THEIR FORMER RESERVATION IN COLORADO AND SERIOUS TROUBLE IS THREATENED.

Denver, March 14.—A special to the News from Price, Utah, says:

Reports from White Rocks agency are to the effect that the Indian leaders there are very restless and serious trouble is anticipated by Ind an Agent Myton, by reason of the fact that men who control the chiefs desire to return to their former reservation in Colorado. The matter was presented to Agent Myton by the head man of the White River Utes some ten days ago and the agent referred the matter to Washington. Nothing has been heard from the interior department and in consequence the Indians are becoming restless and it is said threaten all manner of things.

The Indians behind the agitation are old men and are more or less identified with the Meeker massacre. This fact has caused some alarm and by reason of Agent Myton's return to White Rocks by special conveyance from Price where he was called from Salt Lake lends color to the reports that an outbreak may occur at any time. The Indians are in an ugly mood and say if Washington does not pay them for their lands in Colorado they propose going back upon them.

TEST CASES

POLICE ARRESTED BOOKMAKERS, CLERKS AND BETTORS AT THE INGLESIDE TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, March 14.—About fifty policemen under Captain Lees visited the Ingleside race track today to enforce the municipal ordinance forbidding betting on horse races which became a law yesterday, when Mayor Phelan attached his signature thereto. The first race was run off without any interference by the police but when the betting for the second race was being put up the police swooped down upon the luckless bookmakers and their clerks and placed them under arrest.

The managers of the track had been previously warned of the contemplated action of the police and had arranged with their friends to furnish bail for those taken in charge. The arrests could have been avoided and several of the bookmakers really did quit the block but those arrested probably allowed the police to take such action at the instigation of the track owners who have announced that they will take the matter through the courts. There was no betting on the other races.

A number of down town "pool" sellers were also arrested.

RECRUITING STATIONS.

Volunteers Will be Given Every Opportunity to Reenlist.

Washington, March 14.—For the purpose of enlisting men to fill the regular army up to the maximum of 65,000 allowed by the new law, additional recruiting stations have been established at Chicago, Seattle, Washington, St. Paul, Minn., and several other points.

In addition to these stations the war department will have officers at every place where volunteers are mustered out to enlist such men as wish to remain in the army.

General McKibben, one of the officers who was ordered mustered out yesterday, was at the war department today, and, discussing the subject of enlistment of volunteers, said that many were willing to reenlist but all first desired to go home with their regiments and see their families and friends. General Corbin said there would be no difficulty on that point as men could be enlisted at their muster-out camps.

NOT A PERSONAL MATTER.

Telegrams Exchanged Between Belmont and Bryan.

New York, March 14.—The following dispatch has been received by Perry Belmont, president of the Democratic club in response to an invitation which was sent to William J. Bryan to attend the banquet to be given by the club in honor of Thomas Jefferson, on April 13:

"Invitation received. Remembering that you openly repudiated the Democratic platform in the last campaign I desire to know before answering invitation whether you have since the election publicly announced your conversion to the principles set forth in that platform.

"William J. Bryan."

In answer Mr. Belmont telegraphed as follows to Mr. Bryan:

"The invitation extended to you is on behalf of the Democratic club. Individual opinions have not been considered in issuing the invitations to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson."

PALAWAN IN LINE.

Admiral Dewey May Be Sent to Restore Order.

Washington, March 14.—Unofficial news of the massacre of the governor and other officers of the government by the Moros on the island of Palawan was received here six weeks ago upon the arrival of a British steamer that touched at the island on her way to the Straits settlement.

The island of Palawan is a part of the Philippines and it is believed here that Admiral Dewey will follow up the movement of his ships upon Mindanao by sending them to Palawan to restore law and order there.

CARLIST INTRIGUES.

Madrid, March 14.—The presence of three hundred soldiers repatriated from Cuba at a Te Deum celebrated yesterday in memory of the Carlists who were killed in the colonial wars, exemplifies the intrigues of the Carlists to gain the support of the disbanded troops. An investigation shows that the Carlists paid five pesetas to each soldier attending the service.

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Denver Democrats Reconvene Yesterday Afternoon.

DEMOCRATIC STRAIGHT TICKETS

Tellerites Nominate Willard Ames for Mayor on a Platform Which Roasts Patterson, to a Cinder—Franklin Platt Heads the Populist Ticket—The State Legislature Passed a Number of Bills.

Denver, March 14.—The Teller Silver Republicans today nominated the following municipal ticket: For mayor, Willard L. Ames; for auditor, Frank Azpell; for clerk, William E. Bates; for treasurer, William D. Todd; for city attorney, Isaac E. Barnum; for city surveyor, Harvey C. Lowrie; for president of board of supervisors, Orlando B. Scobey; for supervisors, Thomas A. Uzzell, Carl Lindquist, Charles S. Davis, Joseph A. Sewall.

The platform declares for a progressive administration, encouragement of business enterprises, extension of the park system and other municipal improvements. The introductory paragraphs are as follows:

"The Teller Silver Republicans of Denver, reaffirming their former declarations upon the question of bimetallism, declare as follows:

"That Thomas M. Patterson has long been known as the state's worst and most dangerous enemy. He has incited riot, howled calamity and created disturbances resulting in the destruction of property and loss of life, until all business enterprises have sadly learned that they must either pay tribute to his law office or be blackmailed by his newspaper. After profiting by consolidation of the light plants of the city, he strikes against a "light trust," but not until after it was formed. This is the man who, in defiance of the traditions of the American people, renominates for a third term Mayor McMurray, who has quarreled with every department of the city government."

In the course of his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. Ames said:

"I would be entirely unworthy of the respect and esteem of my fellow citizens if I were not deeply sensible of the high honor which you have conferred upon me. For nearly four years I have been one of the public servants of this city and county, and this renewed mark of their confidence, calling me to assume more onerous duties and graver responsibilities, is like the commendation of a gracious master to a faithful servant and fills me with gratitude beyond my power to express.

"What above all things we want in Denver is a return to common sense in the promotion of better business conditions. There is no room in Denver for those who predict and howl calamity. This is a critical time in the history of our city. The two years of municipal administration upon which we are about to enter, will prove to be exceedingly important years. According to the course of events will depend, in a great measure, the future of Denver during the remainder of the life of the present generation.

"From nearly every part of the United States tidings come of returning prosperity. The hum of the loom is the song of hope, and we rejoice to know that it is heard in hundreds of towns and cities in the union. But for some reason Denver has not yet felt, to the degree we wish, the quickening touch of reviving industry and expanding trade. It is because the spirit of the people, broken by a long period of depression, has not been revived; and the desired revival has not come for the reason that a certain class of men have either howled calamity or stood stupidly and stolidly in the path of progress. This should not be the case, and it would not be if the men who have gained places of responsibility and power were in sympathy with those who, having turned their faces to the future, are willing that a dead past should bury its dead; who desire that hope should take the place of despair, and that courage should inspire us to those efforts which would be crowned with success."

Populist Ticket.

The city Populist convention this afternoon decided to nominate a full ticket and the following names were selected:

For mayor, Franklin Platt; for city clerk, Mrs. Augusta J. Frincke; for auditor, R. H. Frisbee; for treasurer, C. E. Lunny; for city attorney, George C. Norris; for city engineer, E. P. Martin; for board of supervisors, D. F. Martin, Marshall Dewitt, J. J. Bradley, C. E. Redmon; for city chairman, S. J. Shirley was elected.

DEMOCRATS TOO

FORSAKEN BY THEIR FORMER ALLIES THEY PUT UP A STRAIGHT TICKET FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Denver, March 14.—Tonight the Democratic convention nominated the following straight ticket:

For mayor, Henry V. Johnson; for clerk, George C. Adams; for auditor, Edward Keating; for treasurer, Henry Lee; for attorney, J. M. Ellis; for engineer, J. B. Hunter; for supervisors, Jacob N. Fillius, M. H. Mitchell, Charles F. Wilson, Gottfried Schirmer and Benton Cannon.

STATE LEGISLATURE

ELEVEN BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE WITHOUT ONE DISSENTING VOICE—TWO BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Denver, March 14.—The senate made a remarkable record this morning by passing eleven bills without one dissenting vote. The calendar was dispatched very rapidly, the mere form of reading and putting the votes being the only proceedings. During this time the senators paid no attention, with few exceptions to what was going on officially and on several occasions it was necessary to have a call in order to get enough votes to pass emergency clauses. Among the bills passed was the McCreery retrenchment bill, which materially reduces the number and compensation of employes of the legislature, effective after the twelfth has adjourned.

At the close of the session Senator Stewart introduced a resolution to adjourn sine die on March 25 and the matter went over under the rules. He offered no explanation, but stated on the outside that he was tired of the work. The expected burst of opposition to this did not come today, the senators treating it more as a joke. The majority of the most important bills have been disposed of, however, and Senator Stewart may have some support in the move.

Two bills were passed by the house this morning, and after stating that the business of the forenoon session is summed up.

The bills passed were Mrs. Wright's child labor measure and Mrs. Lee's bill for the heating and lighting of school houses although the latter was closely contested.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Fisher's Cooper county bill was indefinitely postponed at the opening of today's session of the senate. It is the same as the Teller county bill.

Eleven bills were up for third reading. The first was S. B. No. 191, by Taylor, to provide for failure of state, county, city, town or school district treasuries to call warrants as provided by law. The penalty is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $300, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than twelve months.

S. B. No. 130, Maxwell, was taken up. It is a measure to provide for the construction of local improvements in cities of all classes having a population of less than 100,000, and in incorporated towns, the issuance of local improvement bonds, therefor, and the assessment and payment of the cost. It passed.

The next bill was S. B. No. 285, by Senator Newell, amending the charter of Central City. There was not a dissenting vote.

Senator Felton's bills concerning supplies for certain state institutions, were all taken up and passed. S. B. No. 85 provides that the supplies for the Boys' Industrial school be provided by contract; S. B. No. 90 applies in like manner to the Industrial School for Girls.

S. B. No. 104, Ehrhart, appropriating $22,631.08 for relief at the state reformatory at Buena Vista was passed.

Senator McCreery's retrenchment bill was next on the calendar. It is S. B. No. 26, and reduces materially the number of the employes in the house and senate. It was passed as amended in committee of the whole.

S. B. No. 139, Roe, was passed without objection. The bill provides for admission to the home of any Colorado soldier.

S. B. No. 274, Felton, was passed. It carries an appropriation of $25,704.02 for paying deficiency in accounts of the state penitentiary.

The last bill on the calendar was H. B. No. 73, by Speaker Smith, an act to appropriate $4,795.08 for payment of deficit in the Boys' Industrial school.

It was passed without opposition.

Senator Stewart offered his resolution that the house and senate adjourn sine die at 11:50 p. m. March 25. It went over.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

A rather slim attendance greeted the opening of the house this morning.

Standing committees:

Engrossment—H. B. No. 235, engrossed; H. B. 505 same.

Senator Seldomridge's resolution regarding the mobilization of the Colorado troops, and the report of the special joint committee recommending the appropriation of $3,000 was adopted.

The governor's message on the asylum matter was then read. Mr. Kennedy of Lake moved to print 240 copies but the motion was tabled.

Prior to the third reading of bills a call of the house was ordered.

On the third reading of bills action was taken as follows:

H. B. No. 167, by Mrs. Harriett G. R. Wright—To prevent the employment at manual labor, for hire or wages, of children under age of 14 years, in any factory, shop, mill, store, salesroom, mine, smelter, or manufacturing establishment of any character, in any public school district in the state of Colorado during any part of any day in which a common public school shall be in session in such district. Passed, 45 to 6.

H. B. No. 180, by Mrs. Frances E. Lee—Providing for the heating, lighting and ventilation of public school houses in districts of the first, second and third classes. Passed 31 to 15. Emergency clause defeated 28 to 7.

A little talk on the tardiness of members followed, and the speaker announced that fining would be in order if an improvement was not soon noted. The habit of some members of staying away during the forenoon was especially commented upon.

The house in committee of the whole yesterday afternoon decided to recommend for third reading and final passage Senator Harris' bill providing for the removal of emblems from the official ballots.

FIRE IN GRAND JUNCTION.

The Foundry Destroyed With a Loss of $4,000.

Denver, March 14.—A special to the News from Grand Junction, Colo., says:

At an early hour this morning the Grand Junction foundry was destroyed by fire. Loss $4,000; insurance $2,000.

DOYLE DECLINES.

Business Affairs Prevent Acceptance of Nomination.

Special to the Gazette:

Victor, March 14.—Mayor James Doyle, whose name has been mentioned for reelection, has declined the honor on account of his business affairs. In a communication published tonight, he thanks his friends, his party and the labor organizations of the district for the faithful support he has received in the past at their hands.

M'VICKER BOUND OVER.

Strong Testimony Against Him at the Preliminary Hearing.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 14.—The preliminary hearing of John McVicker, charged with the murder of Joseph B. Moore, was held this morning before Justice Brewster. Deputy District Attorney James Owen appeared for the state and Charles J. Perkins defended the accused. Sensational testimony was given by Morton Pike. He swore that he saw a revolver in McVicker's hand and had seen the flash from the weapon as he held it. The physicians testified as to the condition in which Moore was found and the result of the autopsy. The physicians were Drs. Dunwoody and Heller. No evidence was presented by the defense and McVicker was bound over to the district court in the sum of $5,000.

THE ENTOMBED MINERS.

Work of Rescue May Accomplish Their Release Today.

Leadville, March 14.—It is thought by the Bon Air people that they will reach their two entombed miners sometime tomorrow afternoon. Good headway is being made in the drifting that is being done between the Starr and the Bon Air, but it is expected that the men will be first reached through the new shaft that is being sunk. The shaft is sixty-seven and a half feet deep today, and it is thought that some time during the night the sinking of the shaft will be completed, and drifting will be commenced. It will be necessary to drift only eighteen feet now to make connections.

The two entombed men are feeling first rate today and are very much encouraged at the rapid progress that is being made and the prospect of being liberated soon. With their small oil stove the prisoners are able to make themselves much more comfortable than they have been. The usual crowd of visitors was at the mine today, but none were allowed inside the line unless they had business there.

[illegible]

General Gomez' Characterization of the Cuban Assembly and Its Actions.

THE RECOGNIZES THE UNITED STATES

The Assembly Has Appointed a Committee of Three to Visit Washington and Present Resolutions to the President Declaring $3,000,000 Insufficient.

Havana, March 14, 11 a. m.—The action of Civil Governor Mora and the police department in attempting to prevent yesterday's popular manifestations in favor of General Maximo Gomez, is strongly censured today and the ill-feeling against the police runs high. The people consider that their rights and freedom have been attacked. The action of Governor General Brooke in restraining the Cuban authorities from interfering has pleased the people and is favorably commented upon.

It is rumored that several officials of the police force, who were formerly in the Cuban army, will resign.

The occurrences have done much to destroy the popularity and efficiency of the new police force.

General Gomez is receiving hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the island, expressing the people's allegiance and loyalty to him and to Cuba. General Cespedes, who defended General Gomez at Saturday's session of the military assembly, has resigned his membership of that body.

General Gomez' Position.

General Gomez says he recognizes only one power in the island—that of the United States. All that the Cubans can do, he declares, is by permission of the American authorities and therefore the military assembly can only talk. In his opinion the assembly is acting as it does because it wants to get more money out of the United States. In this connection, he points out that the assembly first proposed to ask $80,000,000. As for himself, he avers that he is not a beggar. The United States offered the $3,000,000 and he has never asked an increase in the gift. Indeed, he says, to ask more would be unignified and improper.

To all callers General Gomez speaks lightly of the assembly, declaring that it was his creation, as he did not wish to appear a dictator, and that the real military members, who took no part in the vote to depose him, will now resign. He calls the assembly "a collection of black clouds with much thunder but little rain."

He did not communicate with General Brooke today, but will confer tomorrow.

Assembly Resolutions.

The military assembly met this afternoon with the ordinary guard. Most of the time was occupied in discussing the pronouncement which is to be issued with a view of justifying last Saturday's action in the eyes of the people.

General Sanguilly introduced a motion protesting against the acceptance of the $3,000,000, preceding it with a long preamble declaring that the assembly was ready to co-operate with the United States in maintaining order in Cuba. The motion called for the adoption of three resolutions, "in the name of the armed people of Cuba." The first extended the thanks of the assembly to the United States for aid during the recent war. The second thanked the United States for the offer of $3,000,000, but went on to assert that "owing to the assembly's exact knowledge of the Cuban soldiers, its members consider it their duty to declare the amount insufficient.

"We cannot honorably accept it as a gift, but only as a loan," the resolution proceeds, "as President McKinley's authorization is necessary to raise funds needed to accomplish the disarming of the Cuban troops and exclusively used for this purpose."

The third resolution appointed a committee of three to present these resolutions to President McKinley.

General Sanguilly's motion was carried by 18 votes to 4.

Praise for Themselves.

"The document of justification" was then read. It is very long and cites cases to show the disobedience of General Gomez to the assembly, declaring that those familiar with the inner history of the war know that strained relations always existed between him and the Cuban civil authorities. It reviews his interview with Mr. Robert P. Porter and lays stress upon the fact that Gomez has virtually ignored the assembly during the last two months. The document is in effect an eulogy of the members of the assembly—a declaration that they have done their duty.

The document of justification was finally accepted by acclamation, the assembly deciding to print 10,000 copies, after which it went into secret session, presumably to discuss means to obtain funds for meeting the expenses of the committee appointed to present the resolutions, Senors Villano, Hovana and Dispaña. These men were really selected during former secret sessions. If their traveling expenses are assured they will proceed to Washington, nominally to hand the resolutions to President McKinley, but really, it is said, to negotiate the mysterious loan which has been the object of the private sessions.

The stenographers who have been working for the assembly have not received a cent for their services and are said to contemplate a strike.

Will Not Usurp Power.

General Gomez is about to issue a statement begging those who have entrusted petitions to him for his own action or for recommendation to General Brooke to call at his office for their return. Having ceased to exercise the functions of commander-in-chief he says he must not appear to usurp powers of which he has been bereft. The statement will lament his inability to serve the public.

General Mayi Rodriguez will issue a manifesto reciting the action of the assembly on Saturday and then addressing the soldiers in the following strain:

"We would a thousand times prefer to march to our homes clad in misery and honor to staining the last four glorious years by a single action of insubordination or the acceptance of a reward unauthorized by the assembly, which is our supreme authority and to which the army owes obedience because it is the guardian of our interests and honor."

This evening a rumor is in circulation that the Washington government will dissolve the assembly. It is published in an extra edition of La Discussion. The suggestion has frequently been made to General Brooke to take such a course but up to this time he has formed no such intention.

While Colonel Arango, a mounted inspector, was trying to disperse a portion of the parade yesterday in Belascoin street, General Alejandro Rodriguez, chief of staff of General Gomez, called him a coward for clubbing a woman. There is an unverified rumor that Arango has challenged Rodriguez to a duel and that the latter has accepted.

RAILROAD ANNUALS.

St. Louis, March 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific railway, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroads companies was held here today. There were represented in person and by proxy 356,142 shares, of stock of the Missouri Pacific, being over 75 per cent. of the total. For the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad the following directors were elected:

George J. Gould, Russel Sage, G. W. Lowry, John T. Terry, Henry Whalen, A. L. Hopkins, Henry Marquand, R. M. Gardiner, Howard Gould, Frank Jay Gould, R. J. Lackland, C. G. Wagner, W. H. Thompson.

The following were elected directors of the Missouri Pacific.

George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Edwin Gould, Louis Fitzgerald, John P. Munn, John G. Moore, Howard Gould, Samuel Sloan, R. D. Parmly, Thomas T. Eckert, S. H. Clark, C. G. Warner and D. K. Ferguson.

A BRILLIANT STROKE

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING CHINA AS OUTLINED IN THE RECENT REPLY TO ITALY.

Washington, March 14.—The ambassadors and ministers in Washington representing those powers having large interests in China have communicated to their foreign office the substance of the recent answer of the United States to Italy to the effect that the United States would maintain an attitude of disinterested neutrality in reference to the Italian designs on San Mun bay. Some of the diplomats have advised their governments that they regarded the announcement of the United States' attitude as of supreme importance in the Chinese situation. The reasons for this are summed up by a prominent member of the diplomatic corps, representing one of the powers of Europe, as follows:

"The answer of the United States to Italy is a remarkably brilliant stroke of diplomacy. The natural inclination of the United States government would have been to favor the move of Italy to the opening of San Mun bay, which would give another port to the growing American trade in China. But as this would have excited the animosity of China, your government decides upon a course of disinterested neutrality. This gives no offense to China, and at the same time Italy and the world at large take notice that the United States will interpose no obstacle in the acquisition of San Mun bay or other Chinese ports. It is most important to all the powers to know that the United States has no power to interfere in the behalf of China, even to the extent of exerting her moral influence toward continuing China's integrity. For that reason I look upon the American answer to Italy as the most important development in the Chinese situation that has arisen in recent days, and I think it will be accepted in all foreign offices."

The diplomatic official further pointed out that if Italy secured San Mun bay from China it would prove a port of inestimable value to the United States interests in the Philippines. It is one of the southerly ports of China and one of the closest for big trade to and from Manila.

The Chinese authorities were at first inclined to accept the answer of the United States to Italy as rather favorable to China. But the more it is turned over, the more it appears to indirectly favor Italy, as it gives assurance that her hands will be free in executing the move on San Mun bay.

DENIED BY LONG.

Washington, March 14.—The Post tomorrow will say:

A statement was made yesterday to the effect that Secretary Long would resign during the summer or at least before congress re-assembled. He is credited with a desire to succeed Senator Hoar who will be 75 years old when his term expires in 1901. Secretary Long said this evening that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement.

AGE LIMIT.

Washington, March 14.—An order has been issued by the war department increasing the age limit from 30 to 35 years. The youngest age at which a man can be enlisted is 18 years. The results so far for the enlistment of troops is very encouraging.

MACHINE TWIST ADVANCED.

New York, March 14.—The machine twist manufacturers have voted a further advance of 10 per cent. in the prices of their products.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Vogel Cable Construction Co.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Vogel Cable Construction company, duly held at its office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on March 6th, 1899, called for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving said corporation, of which meeting notice was duly given, as provided by law, it was decided by a vote of the entire stock of the corporation that the same be dissolved and that notice of such dissolution be filed and published as required by law.

In witness whereof said corporation has hereunto signed its name and affixed its seal, by its president and secretary, the seventh day of March 1899, as provided by law.

The Vogel Cable Construction Company.

(Seal) By Geo. M. Penny, Jr., President.

Wm. C. Pratt, Secretary.

First publication March 15, 1899.

Last publication April 19, 1899.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pesistance

[illegible]

[illegible] Back the Enemy [illegible] Trenches—Advance Begun from San Pedro Macati and Troops Sent to Clear the Country as Far as Laguna de Bay.

Manila, March 13, 10:50 a. m.—General Wheaton's newly formed divisional brigade advanced at 7 o'clock this morning from San Pedro Macati for the purpose of corralling the enemy.

It is now moving on Pasig, meeting with slight resistance, as the rebels are in full retreat.

A gunboat is clearing the jungle along the river banks, which have been carried as far as Guadaloupe.

The purpose of the move is to clear the country to Laguna de Bay.

[illegible] Attack

FILIPINOS CONCLUDED THAT DISCRETION WAS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR—WOULD NOT LEAVE THEIR TRENCHES.

Manila, March 12, 6:40 p. m.—The Filipinos apparently had planned an attack upon the lines of General Otis and General Hale this morning but their courage seemed to flinch, though they fired signals and kept up the fusillade along the American front for an hour. Our troops, in obedience to orders, refrained from shooting, with the exception of two companies of newly-arrived men who replied until they had suppressed the foremost regiment of Filipinos. This body of rebels seemed under better leadership than most of the others. A white man was seen among the officers, endeavoring to lead them to the attack, but apparently all efforts to induce them to leave the trenches were futile.

The American authorities in Manila say the city is now so effectively policed that a serious outbreak is impossible. They believe that the natives are cowed. The presence of the families of officers is discouraged and many are leaving on board the United States transports, some going to Japan for temporary residence. General Otis has remarked:

"Manila is no place for women. This is a war, not a picnic."

The British cruiser Narcissus has sailed for various ports in the island of Luzon having on board British subjects who desire protection.

Soldiers Overcome by Heat.

This afternoon the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry and seven companies of the Oregon volunteers marched to San Pedro Macati to join General Wheaton's new divisional brigade, which is to consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of cavalry (mounted), and a battalion of light artillery. Although the rain which fell this morning has cooled the temperature to 82 degrees, many dropped from the ranks overcome by the heat.

Several soldiers were sunstruck in the streets of Manila this morning. Most of them were men not yet acclimated.

Brig. General Charles King has recovered from his indisposition and resumed command at the San Pedro Macati bridge. The enemy are very active north of the river though not doing any firing now.

[illegible] Volunteers

TEN PER CENT. OF THE VOLUNTEERS WISH TO REMAIN IN THE ISLANDS AND ENGAGE IN INDUSTRIES.

Washington, March 12.—The following is an extract from a letter of an officer in Manila to an officer in the war department:

Extract from a letter from Major Theodore Sternberg, paymaster, U. S. volunteers, dated Manila, January 22, 1899:

"I wish you would call the attention of the president and secretary of war to this:

"There is not less than 10 per cent. of the volunteers who honestly wish to remain in these islands and make their homes here and engage in agriculture, lumbering and mining. From every point of vantage this should be encouraged unless America means to haul down its flags and sneak home. The time will come when every American will recognize the value of these islands. Take but one item, cattle thrive here; it is the finest stock country I ever saw. The Orient can be supplied with beef from here. Now these soldiers wish to be discharged here with travel pay. This will be their capital. Those who are in earnest will and can do anything in reason to prove it. I believe they would be willing to serve out a two years service by transfer to the regular army. They, would, many of them, prefer to be mustered out here with nothing rather than be compelled to go to the states and be mustered out. There are also many regular soldiers enlisted under order 40. These men think they should be paid travel if they intend settling in these islands.

"Now, all of this is based upon the idea that the United States will retain some sort of interest in these islands. Knowing the value of the pioneer I say deliberately that each of the plain soldiers, young, vigorous and used to this climate, by remaining here, will be of inestimable value to our country. The only way to Americanize these islands is the example of American pioneers engaged in making homes for themselves. I take no stock in the cry that white men cannot work in the tropics. They can, when working for themselves. There are no healthier people than the English and Scotch who have lived here for many years. Let the events, the government has here now the dream of American young manhood who is anxious to try the thing.

"I know the regulars as a rule, don't want to hold these islands because they prefer stations in the states. I know the majority of the volunteers are homesick and so color their opinions. But I had rather die here than see the flag come down, and if I was 20 years younger I would make my home on a farm here."

Farewell to the President.

Washington, March 12.—A number of friends of President and Mrs. William McKinley were at the White House tonight to say good by to the chief executive and his wife, who start on their trip south tomorrow evening. The affair was entirely a formal one. Among those present were all the members of his cabinet except Postmaster General Emory Smith, and Secretary Hitchcock, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. H. T. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, and several residents of Canton, Ohio, now living in Washington.

San [illegible] Ordered Upon Arrival of Roumania with Bodies of Soldiers Killed at Santiago and Porto Rico.

Washington, March 12.—The secretary of war has sent the following order to Major General Wesley Merritt at Governors Island, N. Y.:

"By direction of the president you will, upon the arrival of the Roumania with the remains of the soldiers who were killed or have died at Santiago and Porto Rico, fire a fitting salute, order all flags half masted and detail a sufficient guard of honor to see the caskets taken off the ship and expressed to their former homes. The Roumania is expected to arrive very soon. Will telegraph you tomorrow as early as possible the exact hour.

"R. A. Alger,
"Secretary of War."

[illegible] Savage

MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT TO PERSUADE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE SAN JUAN HILL FOR PARK PURPOSES.

Santiago de Cuba, March 12.—A movement is on foot here to persuade the United States government to purchase San Juan hill, to be used as a public park. The idea is that a certain portion could be set apart to be used as an American cemetery and the site of a mortuary church. A few thousand dollars spent upon the rest would make a beautiful recreation ground, including a half mile track, a baseball ground and tennis grounds.

General Wood, military governor, and other prominent Americans favor the project.

Senor Bacardi, mayor of Santiago, today planted a tree of liberty in the Plaza Dolores, in the presence of more than 3,000 children representing the different schools of the city as well as a large concourse of citizens. He spoke of the glorious deeds of Cubans patriots during the last 30 years and of their uphill struggle in the face of immense odds. He paid a warm tribute to the good work done by General Wood and growingly prophesied regarding what will be done "when the Cubans manage their own country without assistance."

Other speakers followed in the same strain.

[illegible] Approval Expressed

AN EFFUSION DATED IN 1897 REFERS TO THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND OTHER POSSIBLE ISSUES.

New York, March 12.—The Verdict will tomorrow print a letter, for the first time made public, written by William J. Bryan, in 1897, to a Chicago editor. It is dated Lincoln, Neb., November 26th, 1897, and, after referring to personal matters, says:

"As I think I stated in my letter to Mr. Flower, I am in favor of the initiative and referendum as far as it can be applied to our conditions, and assisted in the adoption of such a plank in our state convention, but I believe an attempt to give that such prominence as you seem to give it means harm rather than advantage to the other reforms upon which the people are ready to act. I may be mistaken, but such is my opinion.

"In your letter you add the subject of government ownership of railroads although your circular does not mention this. You are in error in supposing that I have advocated the government ownership of railroads. I have been so busily engaged in the study and discussion of the questions which have been immediately before me that I have never had opportunity to examine into the effect of the government ownership of railroads in other countries. Even this has forced certain issues into the foreground and the people are ready to act upon them. To invite them to pass over these questions and take up new ones will be a confession that we were wrong last fall and weaken the force of our arguments.

"I note what you say in regard to the desire of those whom you represent to support me in 1900. I think 1900 is too far ahead for us to know who may be the most available at that time. We are entitled to the most available man, whoever he may be, and the events of the next three years will be needed to aid us in selecting him. Those who are trying to overthrow the reign of plutocracy inaugurated by the Republican party will have to do the best they can, each following his own judgment and I trust that our forces may be concentrated upon certain reforms held in common rather than divided when the next battle begins.

"William J. Bryan."

A Train Robber in Jail.

Winnemucca, Nev., March 12.—Dan Pepin, alias Red Pepin, who with "Broncho Bill" and B. Johnson held up a Santa Fe passenger train at Grant Station, N. M., on March 29, 1898, and was captured at Moab, Utah, last Tuesday by Sheriff Butler, was placed in jail at this place today along with the robbers who held up the Southern Pacific train at Humboldt, Nev., on the 14th of last July. Pepin admits his identity and signed a paper waiving requisition. He was the leader of another gang that made a second attempt to hold up a train at the same place but was beaten off by the guards. On July 29th, 1898, a posse consisting of E. J. Thacker, J. D. Mason and George Scarborough met "Broncho Bill," Pepin and Johnson at Black River, Arizona. A fight took place resulting in the death of the latter. Pepin had his horse shot from under him but escaped and has been at large ever since.

[illegible]

MASSIVE EIGHT-STORY FIRE-WALL RENDERED UNSAFE BY FIRE SATURDAY SUDDENLY FELL—FIREMEN BARELY ESCAPED.

Chicago, March 12.—The massive fire wall on the east side of the eight-story structure at 207-211 Jackson Boulevard, which was partly destroyed by fire last night, fell almost without warning today, completely demolishing the adjoining building and setting the ruins on fire. Loss on building and contents is estimated at $125,000; fully insured. So sudden was the collapse of the wall that a score of firemen barely escaped being caught under the mass of masonry. The loss on last night's fire will probably be much heavier than at first thought. Losses which last night were believed to be only partial were found today in some cases to be complete, and it is now estimated the total loss will approximate $300,000. Beside the firms burned out in the buildings at 203-205 and 207-211 Jackson Boulevard, occupants of the Furth building to the west, sustained much damage from smoke and water.

The Principal Losers.

The principal losers from last night's fire are: Boston Rubber Shoe company, $25,000; Reedsburg Woolen Mills company, $10,000; Jenkins, Kreer & Co. Drygoods company, $5,000; Pershing & Co., clothing, $35,000; Deering, Milliken & Co., woolens, $20,000; Warehouse Point Silk company, $20,000; McPherson & Laurie, threads, $25,000. The building was valued at $100,000.

The building at 203-205 Jackson Boulevard was valued at $50,000. Among the losses were the following: Warner Brothers, corsets, $50,000; Wurtzberger Brothers, underwear, $8,000; A. Stark & Co., hosiery, $5,000.

The buildings destroyed were in the center of the wholesale district and for a time the whole district was threatened with destruction, a southwest gale carrying burning brands almost half a mile.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF THE CREW IN GALE OF JANUARY 30—BOILERS SHIFTED — VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED.

Liverpool, March 12.—The officers of the Cunard line steamer Pavonia, Captain Atkins, from Liverpool January 21 for Boston, which was towed into St. Michaels on February 1 disabled and which arrived here yesterday in tow of two tugs from Punta Del Goa, Azores, maintain the utmost reticence regarding the steamer's experiences.

It was gleaned from the crew, however, that the Pavonia passed through a terrible ordeal. Her troubles began with a terrible gale on January 30. For three days the engines were slowed and mountainous seas tossed the Pavonia like a shuttlecock. Then her boilers began to move in their cradles and to bump against each other. Eventually the engineers, after the most arduous labors secured the boilers with ropes and chains and the bumping ceased, but it was found that the steam pipes were broken. The crew assert that the vessel rolled so tremendously that it would have been possible sometimes to walk on her inner sides. Three boats were lost; part of the port rail and the galley were carried away and the bake house was stove in. As the Pavonia lies at the dock she presents a pitiably damaged condition.

[illegible]

DERANGED COMPASSES CAUSED DISASTER TO THE CASTILIAN—SHIP AND CARGO VALUED AT OVER A MILLION.

Halifax, N. S., March 12.—The new Allan line steamer Castilian, from Portland to Halifax, went ashore at Gannet Rock light, near Yarmouth, this morning at low tide, in a dense fog, her compasses being deranged. Two compartments are full of water and tugs have gone from Yarmouth to the scene.

The Castilian arrived at Halifax from Liverpool ten days ago on her maiden voyage and went to Portland to load cargo for return. She is 8,200 net register, being the largest Allan line steamer afloat. The ship is in charge of Captain Barrett and officers, formerly of the steamer Parisian, the entire crew of the Parisian having been transferred to the new boat. The steamer was due to embark mails and passengers here for Liverpool.

The steamer began leaking immediately after she struck but the best discipline prevailed among the passengers. They returned to their berths and were called out again to don life preservers, which many were wearing when they reached Yarmouth on tugs at 5:15 this (Sunday) evening. The passengers and the crew all saved their baggage. The steamer went on at low tide, which will be in her favor. The place of the disaster is a few miles from where the Moravian of the Allan line was lost some years ago.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

Portland, Me., March 12.—The Castilian sailed from this port at 1 p. m. Saturday. The ship itself is valued at about $700,000 and her cargo is $450,000. This is the most valuable cargo the Allans have ever shipped from Portland. The principal items were grain and provisions.

The saloon passengers include Captain L. C. Arbuthnot and Lord Archibald Douglass of London, Eng and Twenty-three others are from Montreal, Ottawa and other Canadian points. There were 16 second cabin and about 25 steerage passengers.

Freight Trains Collided.

Naugatuck, Conn., March 12.—In a head-on collision between two freight trains near Bradley's Station on the High and Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad this morning, Engineer George Dean of Hartford was buried under his cab and instantly killed and his fireman, Dan Kennedy of Danbury, died a few hours later. The engineer and fireman on the other train escaped by jumping. Several brakemen were injured but none fatally. It is claimed that the collision was due to a fog.

A Steamer from the Orient.

Tacoma, March 12.—The steamer Victoria, arriving today from China and Japan, encountered a terrific typhoon of four days' duration off the coast of Japan. She outrode the storm safely and has no word of other vessels being damaged by it. The steamer brought 200 passengers, mostly Chinese and Japanese, and 1,900 tons of freight across the Pacific. The Asiatics were for Victoria and this port. Included in the cargo is 300 bales of silk valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. It goes east by overland express tonight. An effort is made to give this a clear dispatch.

Illinois Central Extension.

Omaha, March 12.—A bee, special from Yankton, S. D., says:

The Illinois Central is at work running a survey through Clay county with the intention of extending its line to the Black Hills. Its first objective point is Wheeler, Charles Mix county, via Yankton, Tabor

[illegible] Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

General Advance of Wages

Gives the Best Assurance of Good Business in the Future—Volume of Business Shows No Signs of Decrease from Preceding Weeks—Industrial and Trade Activity Is Still a Prominent Feature.

New York, March 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

By far the best assurance of good business in the future is found in the general advance of wages. The general rise in the earnings of the cotton mill operatives in most cases is 10 per cent; of iron and steel workers generally 10 per cent, and tin plate and sheet workers from 5 to 10 per cent, and of coal miners in some large districts about as much, has set a pace which most establishments will follow which have reduced wages in the past years of depression. Those who fail to comprehend what such a change may mean have only to consider that a tenth increase in the wages of all labor would put into the markets a new buying demand in amount about three-quarters of the entire value of exports to all countries.

The volume of business shows no sign of decrease and for the first full week of March has been about 51.7 per cent greater than the same week of last year and 60.9 per cent greater than in 1892.

Most people would not expect the production of pig iron to be affected by the weather. Yet in the Pittsburg district alone the furnaces running are said to have produced 13,000 tons per week less than their January output, so that the decrease in weekly production of all furnaces, 228,191 tons, March 1, against 237,639 February 1, does not mean anything more than bad weather. The shrinkage of supplies of iron in February, just when increased supplies were expected and needed, contributed much to the extraordinary advance in prices—$2.75 in anthracite No. 1, $2.50 in bessemer pig at Pittsburg, and $2.75 in grey forge. The unsold stocks were also reduced in February 46,431 tons, so that the apparent consumption was 977,979 tons in the short month.

Nary all the work done, of course, is at the comparatively low prices made in the great contracts of three or four months ago, but the few works which are still able to contract for early delivery are charging about what they please and these quotations appear in the published statements; in many cases $1 to $5 per ton premium is paid for delivery within 60 days. Plates are in especial demand and higher, but in railroad bars and structural forms, the demand prices are not yet much changed. Tin is firm at 23.85 cents, with consumption of 2,500 tons monthly, and copper is scarce for spot at 17.75 cents, with lead weaker at [illegible]. The trust refuses quotations for tin plates. The demand for coke exceeds the transporting capacity for the Connellsville regions, but the output has been 168,679 tons for the week, furnace being quoted at $1.60 and foundry at $2 per ton.

Wheat exports, flour included, for the week, 3,309,970 bushels against 2,890,879 last year, and Pacific exports 603,127 bushels against 280,618 last year.

Failures for the week, 182 in the United States against 208 last year and 37 in Canada against 36 last year.

Bradstreets.

WORKERS WHOSE WAGES ARE REPORTED ADVANCED NOW NUMBER 175,000—PRICE STRENGTH IS NOTABLE.

New York, March 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Industrial and trade activity is still a prominent feature of the general business situation. Price strength, too, is notable, especially in view of the mild winter rise of February, except in the case of the leading cereals and wool. In manufacturing lines the situation is one of great activity. Audit on advances in wages announced this week seem likely to swell the number of workers whose wages are reported advanced to close to 175,000. The iron and steel trade is still excited by a feverish demand, inadequate supplies and further advances in quotations. Shut down for repairs and other reasons have reduced the pig iron output materially and current production is said to be considerably below that of January 1. The number of coke furnaces being finished up and put in operation is steadily increasing but the effect as yet on production is not very marked.

Lumber is active at most markets and prices are firm because of well cleaned up stocks. Raw and refined sugar have alike moved upward partly because of unfavorable Cuban crop advices and also in sympathy with the improvement going on in European beet markets. Refined was marked up notwithstanding the trade war now going on. Wheat is weaker notwithstanding crop damage reports and other cereals are in sympathy, chiefly because of the growth of bearish views of supplies held by farmers and a tendency to discount the generally expected heavy government estimates of wheat in farmers' hands.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 4,398,821 bushels against 5,815,585 bushels last week, 4,484,761 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,509,482 bushels in 1897, 2,401,209 bushels in 1896, and 2,791,416 bushels in 1895.

Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 174,111,755 bushels, against 168,941,514 bushels last year.

Business failures this week number 177 as compared with 180 last week, 247 in this week a year ago, 227 in 1897, 282 in 1896 and 262 in 1895.

Failures for the week in Canada number 37 as against 37 last week, 31 in this week a year ago, 56 in 1897, 58 in 1896 and 39 in 1895.

[illegible]

Financial Review.

Renewed Exhibition of Bullish Speculation During the Week.

New York, March 10.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Although the volume of transactions at the exchanges this week suffers by comparison with recent ones, there was in the main a renewed exhibition of bullish speculation in which, however, had many signs of a manipulative character. The anthracite coal stocks were the chief features and the objects of the principal activity on the part of the large interests, and when some of the industrials and specialties were prominent in the trading the railroad stocks seemed to be comparatively neglected. Indeed, while realizing sales became more abundant as the week drew to its close, the process was somewhat accelerated on Thursday by the fact that the Erie directors on that day made no change in the half-yearly dividend rate of 2 1-2 per cent and that industrial interests were considered unfavorable to any increase of the 1 per cent semi-annual rate on Union Pacific preferred. It might be observed, however, that on Wednesday last the absence of any change in the American sugar company's dividend, the directors declaring the usual 3 per cent on the quarter on the common stocks, temporarily postponed the tendency to liquidate and in the opinion of the street at large checked a disposition on the part of the industrial stocks to break, which it was expected would ensue had the sugar dividend been passed or even reduced.

As already indicated, professional leadership was responsible for the more important movements in the list, and though there were reports that the sharp upward spurt in the coal stocks was encouraged by powerful inside interests who based their action on the pending announcement of important deals in connection with the anthracite trade and the corporations engaged in it, there was ample ground on which to form the conclusion that operations by manipulative operatives were even more effective. The part which the public, acting through commission houses, has played in the movement has been one of decreased importance, judging from the activity of such interests, though there is no apparent disposition to liquidate, and profit-taking sales are conducted so leisurely that the bear traders met with comparatively little success in hammering prices. London's interest in our market has been confined to a few specialties.

[illegible]

CRIPPLE CREEK CELEBRATED THE PASSAGE OF THE TELLER COUNTY BILL WITH DEMONSTRATIONS OF ENTHUSIASM.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 8.—Cripple Creek is celebrating the passage of the Ammons Teller county bill. The fight has been long and arduous and now that the victory has been won, the pent-up feelings of the citizens have been let loose and everybody is celebrating over the victory.

Ever since 1 o'clock this afternoon the celebration has been in progress and the fervor of the celebrators has been increasing as the hours have sped until tonight the city resembles a carnival scene. Business has been practically suspended in this city ever since the message was received that announced the glad tidings. It did not take long for the news to spread all over the hills in the district, and the miners and people residing on the hills have been pouring into the city all afternoon and tonight the streets are thronged with thousands of shouting, yelling advocates of the measure that has just passed. There has been no set programme but everything has been spontaneous and extempore.

Telegrams of congratulation were sent to Colonel Montgomery and Hon. J. W. Gaughan, the representatives from this district, and to Hon. Elias M. Ammons, the framer of the bill. Fireworks have been set off all the afternoon and evening and bands have paraded the streets and have added to the confusion of the scene by pouring their strains to the hoarse yelling of the people and the thunder of fireworks. Everywhere excitement reigns supreme.

The killing of Moore put a sudden and effective quietus on the celebration. As the news of the shooting spread every noisy demonstration ceased and the town assumed an abnormal quietness.

Teller County Bill Passed.

House Voted for the Establishment of Teller County by 37 Ayes to 28 Nays.

Denver, March 8.—The Teller county bill was passed on third reading by the house today by a vote of 37 to 28.

When the vote had been taken General Browning made a strong speech for future unity and fraternalism, and pleaded with those of the opposition who were obdurate yet in their resentment to vote for the emergency clause and let the bill go.

All but five members seemed to agree with General Browning and the emergency clause was adopted by a vote of 60 yeas to 5 nays.

Goes to the Governor.

Senate Has Accepted the House Amendment to the Teller Bill.

Denver, March 9.—When the president of the senate rapped for order this morning all of the senators were present save Senator Gaymon, an unusually full attendance.

The house amendment to Senator Ammons' Teller county bill was taken up, placing the new county in the fourth instead of the eleventh judicial district. Senator Stratton said he would vote against the amendment. Senator Teton also would vote no, as his constituents wanted the new county in their judicial district. He and Senator Stratton incidentally referred to the unfair and coercive methods that had been used against the bill in the house, saying those who had fathered these methods were not entitled to consideration. These senators were alone in their opposition to the amendment. Senator Gaymon alone was absent.

The house amendment placing Teller county in the Fourth judicial district, was agreed to without two dissenting votes.

Speech by Bryan.

Houston, Tex., March 9.—Hon. W. J. Bryan addressed 6,000 people at the Auditorium tonight. After stating that the Chicago platform still stood, while the St. Louis one had been violated by its projectors, he declared himself in favor of the free coinage of silver, opposed to government by injunction and in favor of the income tax. He said the Republican party was willing to sacrifice the blood of the poor man, but not the rich man, in order to benefit the rich gold miser. He denied that prosperity had come to the country, and defied the Republicans to go before the country on the platform that "We advocated prosperity and we have found it." He paid particular attention to trusts excoriating them unmercifully. He alluded to the declaration of the Chicago platform on the subject and said had the Democrats been in control the trusts would have been compelled to obey the law. Regarding McKinley's assertion that he favored expansion because the people demanded it, he said McKinley should not gauge public opinion from the rear end of a train. He spoke, he said, from experience as the states he carried he had never traveled through.

Mrs. Cody Convicted.

Albany, New York, March 9.—Mrs. Margaret E. Cody has been convicted of attempting to blackmail George and Helen Gould. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty tonight after being out eight hours. A recommendation for mercy was made. The court will convene at ten o'clock tomorrow morning when the usual motion will be heard and sentence will be passed. It is likely that Mrs. Cody will receive a light penalty on account of her age.

The jury balloted seven times before agreeing, the first ballot being guilty 8, not guilty, 3; hung 1. Mrs. Cody, who had remained in her chair in the court room most of the afternoon after the court adjourned waited to hear her fate, gasped, and all but fainted when she heard the verdict of guilty. It was a quarter of an hour before she had recovered sufficiently to allow herself to be conducted to jail.

Fire at Leadville.

Leadville, March 10.—The home of Mrs. McCal at the head of Fifth street was burned to the ground at daylight this morning, and all the household goods were lost, the family escaping with little clothing. The loss will be $7,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

[illegible]

Tracking the Cuban Assembly for Refusing the Offer of Great Delegations.

The Assembly Censured by Cubans

Public Demonstrations in Favor of the Deposed Commander-in-Chief—Assembly Has Never Been Officially Recognized by the United States Government—The Army Sentiment.

Havana, March 12.—General Maximo Gomez has issued the following statement to the Cuban people and army:

"By the use of the supreme faculties with which it is endowed, the assembly, representing the army only, has deposed me, as commander in chief, of the Cuban army, which grade it conferred upon me during the last war. As commander in chief I always followed the dictates of my best conscience and the call of great national needs. I endeavored in all circumstances to fulfill my duty.

"The assembly considers the fact that I do not aid it in the efforts to raise loans, which later would compromise the greatest financial and political interests in Cuba, to be an act of insubordination and of want of respect. The primary cause for the action taken against me is my conviction that Cuba should begin the exercise of its own sovereignty, as a republic of union and concord, proclaimed at Monte Cristo and sustained unimpaired on the field of battle, free from all compromise, keeping the nation's honor spotless.

Freed From Obligations.

"As for the rest, as a sincere man I confess, I thank them because they relieve me of great political obligations and also leave me free to return to my abandoned home which, during 30 years of continual strife for the good of this country that I love so much, has been my one aspiration. Foreigner as I am, I did not come to serve this country by helping it to defend its just cause as a mercenary soldier, and consequently, since the oppressive power of Spain has withdrawn from this land and left Cuba in freedom, I have sheathed my sword, thinking I had finished the mission which I had voluntary imposed upon myself. I am owed nothing. I retire contented and satisfied at having done all I could for the benefit of my brothers. Wherever destiny rules that I make my home, there can the Cubans depend upon a friend."

General Brooke Interviewed.

Governor General Brooke was notified last night of the deposition of Gomez and when seen this morning he was much interested to learn the details of the assembly's proceedings. He said he could not express an opinion as to the effect of the assembly's action upon the future relations between General Gomez and the United States, particularly in the matter of disbursing the $3,000,000 offered by Washington to the Cuban troops as a condition of disbandment, but the impression among the American authorities seems to be that as the assembly has never been officially recognized by the United States government, its action, so far as Washington is concerned will not amount to more than the resolutions of any other body of individuals.

Censured By Cubans.

The assembly is being strongly censured by Cubans on all sides and there were popular demonstrations this afternoon in favor of the deposed commander-in-chief, the crowds shouting, "Long live Gomez" and "Death to the assembly."

General Gomez during the day received numerous visitors, all of whom assured him of their affection and loyalty and that the declarations by the assembly, on whatever subject, could not represent even the army, as the elections which gave its members their present positions are really voidable for illegality and political robbery. There is no doubt that a majority of the people support him as against the assembly. The local press will probably attack the assembly, urging its dissolution as the best thing that can happen and insisting that there is no reason why the United States authorities may not continue to treat with General Gomez in the payment of the troops.

The Army Support.

It is said on good authority that the pay rolls Gomez is preparing to hand General Brooke are most complete, full and fair, and that when the army learns he can aid the troops in procuring $3,000,000, whereas it is problematical whether the assembly can obtain anything, there is little doubt as to the side the army will take in the controversy. The troops are tired of the field and insufficient food and the indications are that they would readily disband on receipt of the $3,000,000 unless deceived by the assembly with promises of a larger payment in the event of refusing to disband.

General Gomez enjoys the full confidence of the American military authorities and it is not believed that he will leave Cuba at present. The question of his successor as commander-in-chief has not yet been considered, but General Mayi Rodriguez is the next in command.

The patriotic clubs have decided to abolish the Junta Patriotica and to establish a patriotic league in its place. General Gomez, it is said, will be asked to accept the presidency of the new organization.

[illegible] Republicans

CRIPPLE CREEK CITY CONVENTION NOMINATED A STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN FOR MAYOR—DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE DENOUNCED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—The Teller Silver Republican city convention was held this afternoon. J. A. McLeod, chairman of the city central committee, called the convention to order and Editor F. J. Arkins, of the Times, was named as temporary chairman, with H. S. Interlied as secretary. Committees on credentials and platform were appointed and a recess was taken for ten minutes.

Only one contest was reported, G. S. Hoag and G. M. DeCow contesting a seat from the first ward. It was recommended that DeCow be seated and Hoag be given the seat of Josiah Winchester. The report carried by a unanimous vote.

The platform congratulated the people of Cripple Creek on the passage of the Ammons Teller county bill. It charged the present Democratic municipal organization with wanton extravagance, laxity and carelessness. It pledged the party to a reduction of expenses in the affairs of the city and opposed the issue of some bonds for the purchase of the present water system.

The picture of Uncle Sam and the words "16 to 1" were adopted as the emblem. W. H. Leffingwell and E. P. Arthur were placed in nomination for the mayoralty. Arthur won, receiving 46 votes to 8 for Leffingwell. Mr. Arthur is already the nominee of the McKinley Republican party.

A Murder at Cripple Creek.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—Joe Moore, a bartender employed at the Montana saloon, was fatally shot at 8:15 this evening by Joe McVicker. The shooting occurred on Bennett avenue in front of T. Lorimer's saloon at a time when the streets were crowded with people celebrating the passage of the Teller county bill.

It appears that a week or so ago, Moore had a quarrel with W. N. Tobey, a blacksmith, and a friend of McVicker. Tonight, Tobey, who had been drinking, is alleged to have made some insulting remarks about Moore than cannot be printed. The two men met on the sidewalk outside of the saloon and it is asserted Moore at once struck Tobey over the head knocking him down. McVicker then joined in the fight and threw Moore to the side walk and, wresting the gun from his hand, fired the fatal shot. The bullet entered the back of Moore's head, tearing its way through the brain and making its exit over the right eye.

The unfortunate man was carried into Lorimer's saloon and medical aid was summoned. Moore, however, was beyond human assistance and expired, without regaining consciousness in about 20 minutes.

Tobey, who was badly cut over the head, and McVicker, who is unhurt, were later arrested in a room over Pigott's saloon and are now in the city jail. McVicker was seen in his cell but declared he knew nothing about the occurrence.

The deceased was about 35 years of age and leaves a young wife to whom he was married last fall. He was one of the best known and most popular saloon men in the entire district. He was one of the leaders of the musicians union and a prominent member of the B. P. O. E., which latter organization in all probability will have charge of the funeral. An inquest will be held in the morning.

Bicycle Races

WERE RUN IN A HOWLING GALE—GOOD TIME MADE NOTWITHSTANDING.—MAGNIFICENT RUN BY M'FARLAND.

San Jose, Cala., March 12.—The bicycle races this afternoon were run in a howling northwest gale but were a success both from the point of attendance and the time made. The star feature in a local way was an exhibition half mile by Otto Ziegler and an exhibition mile by McFarland. Neither lowered the world's record, although McFarland was announced to go for the world's record for a mile. While he did not succeed in breaking it he made a magnificent run and beat Fournier's pacing machine, with the howling wind against him, carrying clouds of dust and with a pace which was far too slow. He made the mile in 1:35. This was the last on the programme and two or three laps had to be made on the third of a mile track before the motor cycle ridden by Fournier and Stevens, could get up sufficient headway. When the word was given they were off with a magnificent burst of speed. It was not believed that McFarland could hang on to the machine but he did it. In the final lap the machine could not respond to McFarland's call, of "faster," so on the stretch he rode around it and beat it out. McFarland's time for the laps was: :30 1-5; 1:02 and for the mile 1:35.

Ziegler in his half mile was not able to drive the machine and was about 20 yards behind at the finish. Time :49 3-5 seconds.

The ten mile lap race ten started but only six finished. The pace was hot and Fredericks, Nawn and Charles Turville were far and away ahead of Lawson, Clem Turville and Julius.

Summary.

Mile open professional: Downing won; Goodman second, Lawson third. Time 2:11 1-5.

Mile exhibition, by "infernal machine," ridden by O. Stevens and Fournier. Time 1:35.

Half mile exhibit, paced by "infernal machine," Otto Ziegler. Time :49 3-5.

Two miles multi-cycle handicap—Downing and Cotter won with 225 yards; Julius and Lawson second with 175 yards; "Baby" Gibson third with 300 yards. Time 3:59 1-5.

Ten mile lap race: Charles Turville won, Fredericks second; Nawn third, 25:11.

One mile exhibit for record by McFarland, paced by Fournier's machine. Time 1:35.

Watson Declines.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12.—Governor Stone received a letter today from David T. Watson of Pittsburg, dated March 11, thanking him for the honor conferred in tendering him the appointment of supreme judge to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Henry Williams of Wellsboro. Mr. Watson says that, after the best consideration he is able to give the matter, he finds himself unable to accept the appointment.

Mr. Watson is a leading member of the Pittsburg bar and is one of Senator Quay's counsel in the conspiracy charges pending against the senator and his son in the Philadelphia courts. In politics Mr. Watson is a Democrat.

The Pope's Recovery.

Rome, March 12.—The solemn Te Deum was celebrated at St. Peter's cathedral today to commemorate the pope's recovery and his coronation in the chapel on March 3, 1878. Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, officiated in the presence of an immense congregation.

This evening the Piazza Di San Pietro is illuminated.

MISCELLANEOUS

WORK OF MISS COWLES.

Dr. Gregg Writes of Her Place in the Memory of Colorado Springs People.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The brief announcement in yesterday's Gazette, referring to the death of Miss Mary L. Cowles, caused a number of those who had been her friends in this city to ask Dr. James B. Gregg of the First Congregational church, who was well acquainted with Miss Cowles and her work in this city to write a brief sketch of her life and work here. It is as follows:

"She came to this city, I think, in 1886 and was for some time in the family of her brother, Mr. Henry F. Cowles, who died here in the following year. When the Free Library and Reading Room was established in 1885, she was placed in charge of it. For eleven years she served in that capacity with the greatest devotion and untiring constancy. Her assiduous care of its interests resulted in impaired health. This consideration led to her resignation about three years ago of the position whose duties she had discharged so long and faithfully. Soon afterward her feeling that her aged mother in Connecticut needed in her declining years a daughter's care, took her back to the east where her last years were spent in ministries of domestic affection. Her mother and a brother who for some time had been ill died quite recently and their departure has been quickly followed by her own. Miss Cowles will be affectionately remembered by those who knew her best. Until in the last years of her residence among us, when she was worn by sickness and burdens too heavy for her shoulders, she was a vivacious, cordial helpful spirit, with a strong sense of duty and a quick sense of humor that made her a very genial companion and a valued friend. The tidings of her death came as a sad surprise to many who will always remember her with respect and affection."

J. B. G.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Homer G. Yetter and Miss Allie Pinnock, both of Peyton.

A patent for 80 acres of timber culture land near Table Rock, was filed yesterday by Charles W. Allen.

A consignment of 15 cars of tallow left the city yesterday via the Rio Grande road for Chicago. It will go from Denver via the Burlington. The shipment is the largest shipment of any home product ever sent out from Colorado Springs. It was sent by the Colorado Packing and Provision company.

FUSION CHAIRMAN QUITS.

Ex-Justice McReynolds Resigns From City Central Committee.

One of the most important and what will doubtless be universally regarded as one of the most significant developments in Colorado Springs politics for a long time was made public yesterday. C. W. McReynolds, a life-long Republican who in '96 left the ranks of the old organization because he believed the Silver Republican party could do more for silver, has decided to re-enter the ranks of the Republicans and has so stated in a letter which he has sent to Secretary McKesson of the Fusion city central committee.

Chairman of the Committee.

More significance, it will be considered, attaches to the act of Mr. McReynolds than would be accorded that of the ordinary voter, since he was the chairman of the city central committee of the amalgamated party remnants which he has decided to leave. His reasons are set forth in his letter to Mr. McKesson, which is as follows:

Colorado Springs, March 9, 1899.

C. L. McKesson, Esq., Secretary, City Central Committee, "Fusion:"

Dear Sir—I herewith present my resignation as chairman of the Fusion city central committee of Colorado Springs to take effect upon receipt of this communication. In presenting my resignation it is but fair to say to your committee that in taking this step I am actuated solely by the desire of placing myself politically upon record as to the future. Of the past it is a matter of history.

Last fall I unfortunately by a supreme court decision was placed in the rather anomalous position of being a chairman of a Fusion committee and a candidate for office upon a straight Republican ticket, being the nominee of the Silver Republican party which by this decision was not allowed to appear upon the official ballot.

I have, up to 1896, always been identified with the Republican party and I became identified with the Silver Republican party through sympathy for the silver question.

I believe that the usefulness of this party, through fusion, has become impaired and that the great question of finance and financial reform must be settled by one of the great parties, the Republican or the Democratic. I believe that the Republican party can and will settle the question satisfactorily to the American people. I believe that fusion, as we have it in El Paso county, is but a name and a scramble for office; that it destroys the very essence and identity of any party; that it is simply another name for absorption; and, believing as I do, I feel it my duty to cast my lot and my vote with the Republican party, to which party in the future I declare my allegiance.

Not being a candidate for any public office I feel that your committee will credit me with honesty of purpose at least and not feel that I am actuated by personal motives for political purposes.

I remain, very truly yours,

C. W. McReynolds.

EL PASO WITHOUT OFFICERS.

All Offices Will Be Vacant If the Teller County Bill Stands.

From Friday's Daily.

If section 3 of the Teller county bill, as passed by the state legislature, is not declared unconstitutional, El Paso county will find herself minus a sheriff, a county clerk, an assessor, a coroner and a commissioner. This means that Sheriff Boynton will take up his residence and will be the sheriff of Teller county. Also that Assessor Layden will have charge of the assessment books of the new county and that County Clerk Liggett will remove his office from the palatial court house of El Paso county into the new county of Teller and that Commissioner Doran will severe his connection with the august board of county commissioners of El Paso county and will take up his duties as a member of the board of county commissioners of Teller county.

It further means that Mr. Charles A. Hallett, the coroner who is wont to sit upon dead bodies will discontinue his practice in El Paso county and will sit as a judge in all cases of violent death that shall occur within the precincts of Teller county as prescribed by the recent act of the legislature.

A County Without Officers.

Section 3 of the Teller county bill which has now well nigh become a law provides that:

"All county and precinct officers who reside in that part of the counties of El Paso and Fremont that is hereby made the county of Teller, shall hold their respective offices for the terms for which they have been elected or appointed, and they are hereby declared to be the legal officers of the said Teller county; and the governor shall appoint such other officers as may be necessary to carry on the county government of the said county of Teller, who shall hold their respective offices until the next general election in the said county of Teller, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified according to law."

If section 3 of the bill should not be declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court it will mean that El Paso county will be "shy" on a good many offices. Just what effect the passage of the bill will have in this respect is a matter of conjecture among lawyers and parties interested.

Many attorneys declare that the bill as passed provides that the Teller county offices are vacancies and shall be filled by the board of commissioners which will be appointed by the legislature. If this reasoning is correct the present incumbents of El Paso county will remain in their respective offices and section 3 of the Teller county bill will undoubtedly be declared unconstitutional. At any rate a great fight will in all probability be made, especially upon this section 3 as to its constitutionality. Should it be found constitutional, as before stated, then the officers of El Paso county will be removed to Teller county, the officers to assume their duties there and El Paso county will be without a sheriff, a county clerk, an assessor, a treasurer, a commissioner and a coroner.

Constitutionality of the Bill.

The constitutionality of the bill as a whole continues to absorb a great amount of attention on the part of Colorado Springs attorneys who have been active in the fight against the bill from the time it first came before the house of representatives at Denver. At the meeting held in this city yesterday to decide upon the best plan of action for testing the point, a plan of action was not fully matured. The information reached the committee that the senate had concurred in the amendment and that the bill was ready for the approval of Governor Thomas. It was understood, however, that the governor would request of the supreme court of the state an opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill on the point raised in Colorado Springs, which was that the legislature has no power to divide a county without the consent of a majority of its people, and that until the governor shall receive such opinion there would be no action by the Colorado Springs committee.

FORGER CAUGHT.

It has been reported in this city that the forger of a Jack Pot stock certificate for 1,000 shares has been caught in Denver. His name is given as F. D. Harger, printer of Denver, who is said to have purchased the sample certificate from a lithographing firm in Denver and then purchased the seal. He is said to have forged not only the names of Secretary Morrison and President Anderson, but also of "Brady," the man who witnessed the signature of Thompson which was also forged.

Charles Hollingsworth who was one of the men who sent the certificate to Secretary Morrison, purchased the stock from Harger who claimed to have purchased it from "Brady." Hollingsworth sold half of the stock to Wolff the other man who sent the certificate to Secretary Morrison for transfer. Soon after the purchase of the stock, a second "fake" certificate appeared and a man tried to pass it on Mr. Brockett of the Globe Rental and Realty company of Denver, who would not be deceived, however. An investigation was begun and Harger accompanied Hollingsworth and Wolff to Mr. Brockett and it was settled that "Brady" must be found.

Detective Burlew, however, was on the case and soon had a perfect chain of circumstantial evidence around Harger. His purchase of the certificate and of the seals were found out and these facts were told to District Attorney Booth. Malone of Arapahoe county, who swore out a warrant for Harger's arrest on the charge of forgery. The officers of the county think that they have found the right man, and will make no further investigation.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Carl Fred Worling and Miss Johanna Backs, both of Cripple Creek; Augustus G. Fitzgerald of Cripple Creek, and Miss Mary Griffith Champe of Salida; Reuben M. Smith of Denver and Miss Cora Heddix of Colorado city.

(From Monday's Daily.)

M. Ph. Gracieux, representing the French government as a guest at the Alamo. He is in the United States making an inspection of the mineral springs and will be in the Pike's Peak country for some little time. He believes that Cripple Creek will be the best point for him to take as a base of operations and he will go to the camp within a day or two. He is one of the most eminent scientists in the employ of the French government.

The editorial board of the Colorado Collegian is trying to secure a complete file of that paper. Anyone having old copies will confer a favor by leaving word at Coburn library.

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

All persons who last spring witnessed the athletic exhibition given in the Temple theater by Physical Director Van Arnam, of the Y. M. C. A., and some of his pupils, will doubtless be pleased to learn that a second annual exhibition is to be given. This year it will come April 6th, and will be held in the Temple theater as was the last.

Mr. Van Arnam has made the work in his department especially popular among the members of the association and he will have much better material to draw from and to put on the stage this year than was at his disposal a year ago. The programme will include various new specialties on the apparatus and the mats with interesting class exercises intermingled.

Van Arnam, Arey, and Bumstead, the trio which have added so much to many an entertainment in the city the past year, and their high class acrobatic team work, will be seen again. This time, however, there will be an entire change in their number being a very attractive and difficult Chinese specialty.

Further information regarding the exhibition will be given later. It will be held at the Temple theater, Thursday evening, April 6th. An admission fee of 25 cents with an added 10 cents for reserved seats will be charged, the proceeds being devoted to the gymnasium fund of the Y. M. C. A.

DOYLE'S RENOMINATION.

Mr. James Doyle, the millionaire mayor of the city of Victor, who is now residing in the El Paso county bastile, has received the nomination for a third term at the head of Victor's city government.

The Good Government club recently placed in the field at Victor has Mr. Doyle's name at the head of its ticket but whether he will consent to run for a third term is not yet known. Mr. Doyle was seen in the county jail last night by a representative of the Gazette and was asked concerning the nomination. He said he had been notified of his nomination for the position but had not yet given his answer to the committee.

Mr. Doyle said: "I am not anxious for the place for I have held it two terms. However I do not want to leave my friends in the lurch and so I am not ready to come out and state that I will not run for the office. It all depends on the way matters develop in camp and I will await information from my friends before I make a positive statement.

EARLY HISTORY.

The following taken from a paper written by Mrs. Douglas Ely and read by Mrs. F. L. Martin on Saturday at the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Woman's Educational society of Colorado College will be of interest to many friends of the college.

A little more than a year after the first college class was formed an enthusiastic meeting of ladies of Colorado Springs was held in Unity chapel, Oct. 22, 1875. The Rev. James G. Dougherty, then president of Colorado college, was present and made an address relative to the funds that had been raised for a building, expressing his own desire and that of the trustees that the ladies should assist in raising the needed amount.

The Colorado Centennial College association was then organized, having the following officers: Mrs. E. F. Wilkes, president; Mrs. Douglas Ely, secretary Miss Rose Wood, treasurer.

The following is a list of the members:

Mesdames M. E. Haywood, C. L. Sweet, E. T. Bartlett, F. S. Rouse, M. E. Kerr, F. Embree, L. C. Stratton, H. K. Berry, C. T. Wilson, E. C. McAllister, M. W. G. Potter, E. Burr, L. B. Ensign, A. T. Jones, Ruth H. Bristol, A. Sutton, O. A. Wast, E. G. Lawson, J. W. Gilluly, L. L. J. Sumner, J. H. Sprague, J. C. Curtis, C. M. Stanley, F. L. Martin, L. M. Lyon, A. M. Shaw, J. F. Humphrey, H. K. Palmer, C. B. Parkhurst, M. F. Shields, C. Todd, D. B. Wood, B. C. Vincent, M. S. Joslyn.

Misses E. A. Crowell, Annie McKensie, Annie Bell, H. E. Shields, Addie Edwards, Maggie Smith, Ina Blaine, C. Allen, K. Aiken, Miss Grimes.

Seventeen of these are now living in Colorado Springs.

The feeling that the college must succeed was dominant in the heart of each member and, as expressed by Mrs. E. C. Bartlett, we were each willing to exercise a force "to set in motion a little wave whose cycles would reach into eternity."

The usefulness of the association consisted in making known the existence of the young college which needed help for its continuance from home and abroad, in soliciting for the college building, in showing the sympathy of the ladies of our city in the higher educational work, and in making the association the connecting link between the earlier work and the more promising which followed; so that at no time since the inception of the college plan has there been a cessation of activities in its behalf. Many ways for raising money were resorted to by the ladies and, perhaps as much effort was put forth to raise the money for the erection of Palmer hall as to secure the Pearsons fund in later years.

The following printed circular letter was sent through the east: "The trustees authorize the ladies of the Colorado Centennia College association to solicit from their friends contributions towards the erection of a substantial edifice for the use of the college. The building is very much needed. If built now, it can be built at a great saving of expense. Its complet on will secure to the college a very valuable tract of land which the Colorado Springs company have given on the condition that $10,000 be expended in a building. Five thousand dollars has already been secured. Many small sums will soon give the needed amount.

$100 will pay for a front door.
$50 will pay for an inside door.
$30 will pay for stones for front steps.
$25 will pay for a window.
$20 will pay for stone window cap.
$15 will pay for stone window sill.
$10 will pay for stones for corners.
$5 will pay for stones for water shed.
$1 will pay for stones in front wall.
.50 will pay for stones for side wall.
.20 will pay for square foot of roof.
.10 will pay for square foot of floor.

One of the most interesting ways of raising money was by the donation of four pounds of butter from Mrs. A. F. Jones. She said: "In common with every person, I felt a deep interest in the college. When I read about the commencement of Harvard college that one lady gave a bedquilt, I thought I had not a bedquilt to give, but it is not what we have not but what we have that brings a blessing; so when President Tenney asked for my contribution I pledged four pounds of butter to be sold at the time of the breaking of ground for Palmer hall, and, thanks to the generosity of the people, it brought $1.80 or over."

The original name of our society was "The Colorado Centennial College association," as it was hoped the required sum of $10,000 for the first college building could be raised during the centennial year.

In the second year the word centennial was dropped and the following changes made in the officers:

Mrs. Knox, president.
Mrs. Wilkes, vice president.
Mrs. Lawson, treasurer.
Mrs. Ely, corresponding secretary.
Mrs. Bartlett, recording secretary.

This change was followed by another:

Mrs. Mary Shields, president.
Mrs. Wilkes, vice president.
Mrs. Ely, corresponding secretary.
Miss Mabel Wiley, treasurer.

Mrs. Wilkes, the first president, was the pastor of Unity church at the time of our organization, but after a few years moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mrs. Knox came here with an invalid husband, and after his death returned to Boston. Mrs. Shields, the third president, a woman esteemed for her eloquent advocacy of temperance and kindly benevolent spirit, passed on to higher fields of usefulness in 1887.

Many of our members still reside in the city and will recall the persevering labors of the faithful and one of the Rev. R. C. Bristol of the board of trustees, whose efforts under the most discouraging circumstances can never be sufficiently commended. The members of the old and the new associations can now happily join in congratulations and rejoicings over the advanced position of the college.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday was a busy day in the courts. Judge Lunt disposed of several cases of more or less importance. Some new cases were filed in the county court and one of them, an action for damages for malicious prosecution, is an interesting sequel to a case which was tried before Justice Ruby last September.

In the County Court.

A case filed in the county court yesterday is by G. H. Ellicott vs. Thomas McCarthy. Tiffany, Hamilton and Woodworth represent the plaintiff. The case is a sequel to a case tried by Justice Ruby last September. It was alleged by McCarthy at that time that Ellicott was guilty of perjury and a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Ellicott. He was lodged in the county jail where he remained for six days being liberated on September 27th by the order of District Attorney McAllister who dismissed the case because of insufficient ground for holding Ellicott. For injuries to him personally, $25, which he paid to attorneys for investigating his case for him, and damages to his reputation he claims $2,000.

Emelie Kencal brought suit in the county court yesterday against Emmett Kencal for divorce. She alleges that the couple were married in November, 1874, at Crete, Samel, county, Nebraska, and that for the past ten years he has failed entirely to provide for her support although in good bodily condition.

J. W. Davis, et al., through their attorneys Bruce Gordon and T. F. McCarthy yesterday filed a suit in the county court against the Cripple Creek Tunnel, Transportation and Mining company to recover $39.35 alleged to be due for labor performed by the plaintiffs as United States deputy mineral surveyors, which work was performed by the plaintiffs at the request of the defendant and for which settlement was to have been made upon the completion of the work. The work was completed in December, 1897.

In the District Court.

The suit of William E. Smiley vs. W. B. White, which was pending in the district court has been settled by stipulation of the parties thereto that the plaintiff should have judgment for all ground in conflict between the Patti Rosa lode mining claim and the Sabina lode mining claim which includes all the ground in conflict or controversy between the contending parties. J. H. Hawkins represents the plaintiff and J. S. Danser the defense.

A suit entitled Norman C. Jones vs. the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway company was filed in the district court yesterday. Mr. Jones alleges in his complaint that he was injured on January 25th on Ruxton avenue by being struck by a car of the defendant company and thrown upon a pile of rock, sustaining internal injuries and external bruises which laid him up in bed for a month and which his physicians say will injure him permanently. He charges the company with having been running its car at too high a rate of speed and states that plaintiff was exercising due care for his own safety when injured.

The case will recall the accident as reported at the time. The version of the affair as stated by a representative of the company is that the plaintiff is deaf and could not hear the car approaching, which fact the motorneer did not know, that more than ordinary precautions were taken by the motorneer, ringing his bell and calling to the man but that he did not heed; and that the man was on the company's right of way where it is some distance from the road and that there was no reason to expect that anyone would be walking on the track. W. K. Vanatta represents the plaintiff.

In the case of H. D. Gortner, Fred Ege and William Cury for themselves and all other taxpayers in the city of Cripple Creek similarly situated, versus the city of Cripple Creek, D. C. Weyand, city clerk of the city of Cripple Creek, A. G. Burton, city treasurer, W. T. Liggett, county clerk of El Paso county and the Cripple Creek Sewerage company, a hearing was had before Judge Lunt yesterday. Gunnell and Hamlin represented the plaintiffs and Blackmer and McAllister the defendants.

The case involved an assessment on property in the city of Cripple Creek, to recover the cost of a sewer line which was purchased by the city under authority of an ordinance passed March 16, 1898. Judge Lunt held that the ordinance was void and of no effect and that the assessment levied thereunder was invalid and could not be collected from the property of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are to recover costs.

In the case of L. L. Aitkin vs. Mechem Investment company and George B. Mechem was heard yesterday before Judge Lunt. Judgment was found in favor of the plaintiff for $10,298.68. There were three causes of action. The first was for a note for $5,000 executed by the defendant to the Exchange National bank of this city, which was later assigned to the plaintiff. The second was a similar note for $4,000, on which $25 had been paid. The third was a loan from the bank to the company for $882.95 payable on demand.

Another case entitled L. L. Aitkin vs. the Chicago Cripple Creek Gold Mining company and George B. Mechem involving $1,070.64 was decided for the plaintiff. He was represented in both suits by W. S. Morris.

DAWSON VS. CLOW.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A verdict in the suit of Dawson against Clow was reached in division 2 of the district court yesterday. The plaintiff was given a verdict for $200.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A number of important suits were filed in the district court yesterday.

W. H. Rogers and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, owners of the Sunnyside hotel, have brought a suit in their own name and in the name of the property holders of Manitou against the town of Manitou, A. M. Frowine, town treasurer, and M. A. Leddy, asking for an injunction restraining the town treasurer from paying a certain commission to Leddy. The complaint states that in August, 1897, the mayor and town clerk of Manitou entered into an agreement with M. A. Leddy whereby he was to sell $40,000 worth of refunding bonds in six months and was to receive three per cent commission. He fulfilled his part of the contract and sold the bonds at par. The town clerk later drew warrants for $400 and $800 against the water and contingent funds respectively to pay Leddy his commission. Recently the town clerk, Mrs. A. N. Frowine, has advertised that the town is ready to pay the warrants and that they will cease to draw interest after March 20. The suit is brought to restrain the town treasurer from paying the warrants on the grounds that the contract was illegal, never having been sanctioned by the town trustees and being in violation of the state laws in several particulars, as follows: first, that a municipality cannot pay a commission on bonds that are sold at par; second, that warrants cannot be drawn against the water and contingent funds except for purposes for which the funds were specifically formed. The first reason covers the point made by Attorney Perkins for the defendants that if a three per cent commission be paid on bonds sold at par the bonds will net the town but 97 cents on the dollar when the state law requires that they net the par value. A temporary injunction is asked for immediately and a permanent injunction when the suit comes up for final hearing.

A Damage Suit.

A suit against the Midland Terminal railroad was filed by Mrs. Caroline Eberly, whose husband, she alleges, died from injuries received when struck by a train. He was pushing a hand-car along the track by order of the agent at Divide and was on a high bridge when a train suddenly rounded a curve without warning and knocked the car off the track and Eberly sustained such serious injuries that he died the same day. The suit is brought to recover.

A. W. Brown and W. F. Gagnon filed a suit against George F. Nash, trustee, J. A. Thatcher, et al., to recover $1,645.20 alleged to be due for work done on the Gold Sovereign on contract.

Homer Hart filed a suit against H. L. Shepard as trustee and H. L. Shepard. He claims that when the Hart group of mines was sold to J. R. McKinnie and others, Shepard, who was one of the owners, said to Hart that John Phillips, one of the purchasers, wanted $5,000 for carrying the deal through. Hart assented to paying two-ninths of the $5,000, as he owned two-ninths of the group, and carried out his agreement. He later found out that Phillips had not asked for the $5,000 and had not received it. Hart now sues to recover his two-ninths, or $1,111.11.

Constantine Casser filed a suit against the city of Colorado Springs in the district court late yesterday afternoon. The suit is brought to restrain the city of Colorado Springs from turning the water into the city ditch which runs through the property of the plaintiff, and which is known as lot 4, block O, in Edwards' addition to the city. It is alleged that the city ditch is improperly constructed of loose boards laid in porous soil which has caused seepage into the plaintiff's cellar and has done damage to the extent of $2,000. It is further alleged that the health of the plaintiff's family is thus greatly endangered. The injunction will be asked for this morning.

A temporary injunction was granted yesterday in the case of W. H. Rogers and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, who represent the taxpayers of Manitou, against the town of Manitou, A. M. Frowine, town treasurer, and M. A. Leddy. The injunction restrains the town treasurer from paying the warrants for Leddy's commission for selling $40,000 worth of bonds for the town.

An injunction was also granted in the case of Charles E. Tillotson and M. E. Tillotson against Laura E. P. Smith. The plaintiffs stated that the defendant shut the water off from lot 70 block 4 in the town of Manitou and that they were thus deprived of water. The defendant owns the north half of the lot and the plaintiffs own the south half of the lot and the water pipes which supply both houses enter from the north side. The defendant is accused of shutting off the water from her own premises ad thus depriving the plaintiffs of water. It was also claimed that $500 worth of damage has been done to the plumbing in the plaintiffs' house by the draining of the pipes, and damages in this sum are asked for.

F. C. Moys filed a suit in the district court yesterday against James J. Cone and Lyman Robinson to recover $2,019.58, which is a balance due on account and on two promissory notes.

Bailiff Frank Bowers was instructed by Judge Lunt yesterday to burn up a number of gamblers' outfits which were captured in the late raid.

From recent reports received from General Shipp of the V. M. L. Mr. Hal Ervay of this city, a member of the senior class, has received an unusually high mark in ordnance and gunnery. Young Mr. Ervay's report is especially commended by General Shipp and his name will be inscribed in the Congressional Record as "distinguished."

Every Home a Sanitarium!

There is in the North American review for this month, an interesting article by Dr. S. A. Knopf on "Tuberculosis Problem in the United States," in which he advocates the building of sanitariums in all parts of the country where consumptive patients can be kept in a dry, pure air until the lungs are healed. This idea would be to have a board of commissioners appointed, whose duty it should be to determine whether a person had consumption or not, very much as it is now determined whether a person is insane or not. These commissioners find that the person has consumption, that person should be removed to one of these institutions. He believes that we must do in this country what has been and is being done in Germany, France and England. Build sanitariums in villages and move all consumptives into them. In regard to climate, he says that: "I know from personal observation that cures of pulmonary tuberculosis effected in our ordinary home climate that are not considered as especially favorable to this class of sufferers have been more lasting and more assured than cures obtained in more genial climates."

"[illegible] ess [illegible] This is the opinion of very many medical men, and that is probably one reason why they wait so long after a patient shows signs of the terrible disease before sending them to this climate. At present the sanitariums that Dr. Knopf contemplates are not built in this country." [illegible] States [illegible] are [illegible] cures [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Shepard devised a method by which every home that contained a consumptive could be made a sanitarium and a radical cure of the disease made. This treatment is taken to the home and used as he directs. By its use those portions of the lungs that are still left are made so strong and perfect that the diseased portions are gradually healed and developed. Every part of the lung is thus made healthy. The climate checks the disease and the sufferer does not get entirely rid of it and when a person who supposes they have been cured by the climate go to their old home they soon find that the disease has only been suppressed and it breaks out and destroys the lungs and their lives more rapidly than before.

The following letter describes the cure of many cases made by the Shepard Treatment at home:

Elgin, Ills., July 12, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:

As to the treatment for lung trouble used by Dr. W. A. Shepard, I will say that in the summer of '91 I was taken with a cough which I supposed came from some slight cold, and would soon wear off. But, after coughing till October, I called Dr. Shepard, who, after examining me, told my husband that I was in a condition to speedily reach a stage in consumption that would be incurable, but that he thought he could cure me if I began at once the use of his treatment. After my husband had fully investigated the principle of the treatment he decided that I should try it, feeling it would cure me if anything would. I used it faithfully and found my lung capacity began to increase until it went from 110 to 165 cubic inches, and I felt with this hopeful sign that time would stop the cough. But it continued through December and January and into February, when there seemed to be a sudden change in my cough and the amount expectorated, and in a short time, say a month, the expectoration stopped almost. With the coming of spring I began going out and continued to improve and have felt well since June of '95, with no indication of any return of the old difficulty. Under the treatment I gained 16 pounds in flesh and increased my lung capacity about one-third, and have been well ever since. I can speak of the treatment in the highest terms, for what it has done for me it has done for many others, and while it will not cure every case of consumption, I think it will help every one and cure a large percentage of them in the second stage, as I was, and every first stage case it taken in time. Dr. Shepard is a man in whom you can have confidence and whose treatment can be unhesitatingly recommended, for it is the result of many years of study and successful effort.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. N. SEAMAN.

Mrs. Seaman is the wife of the cashier of the Elgin National Bank of Elgin, Ills. She was well advanced in the second stage of consumption when the treatment was supplied, and it was very difficult, in the changeable climate of Illinois, to arrest the disease, but it was done, and she is now a fleshy, healthy lady, doing her full share in the home and in society, just as though she had never had consumption.

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Suite 45, Post Office Block. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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WITHOUT A LEADER.

The national Democratic party is not only without an issue, it is also without a leader. The strategy preliminary to the next campaign is nothing else than a wild scramble after some question that will prove to be a vote catcher, and that will give even the semblance of harmony among the warring factions of the Democracy. It is doubtful whether the majority of Democrats are violently opposed to, or violently in favor of free silver, but it is quite certain that the quest on is one upon which harmonious action is entirely out of the question. A free silver plank in the national platform infallibly means the loss of the support of a majority of eastern Democrats, while its omission will be hardly less disastrous in the west. Very much the same thing is true in regard to the anti-expansion issue, where the differences of opinion are quite as evident, though not as violent as they are regarding silver. As for the campaign against the trusts which has been suggested by some as the proper Democratic policy, there seem to be two principal objections, not to mention several minor ones. The first of these is that there are too many Democrats who are generally known as members and organizers of great and most objectionable monopolies, and a large part of the Democratic campaign funds comes from these sources; while the second difficulty is that of defining and limiting the meaning of the word "trust" so that it shall apply only to combinations of capitalists and not to combinations of workingmen.

The choice of a leader is largely dependent upon that of an issue. Were the campaign to be fought on the lines of 1896, there would be no doubt as to the most available and natural candidate. Mr. Bryan is the silver knight par excellence, and what he stands for is sufficiently well defined to make a platform of any sort unnecessary. But no amount of argument could convince Americans that the party which nominated Mr. Bryan was not for free silver, so that if silver is not to be the issue of the campaign, some other candidate must be found, and according to recent reports, eastern Democratic leaders are devoting a great deal of time and worry to the search for a presidential candidate. The fact that President McKinley is almost certain to be renominated and re-elected does not make the task of the Democrats any easier. Among those who have been "mentioned" for the honor are Senator Gorman, General Miles and "Brother" Van Wyck, late unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York. But it is said that Mr. Gorman's candidacy is not a serious one and is undertaken merely for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan's ambitions. General Miles is credited with an ambition to be a second McClellan, but his availability is marred by his having been mixed up in an enforcement of the law in connection with the Chicago riots. As for "Brother" Van Wyck, no one ever accused him of any great prominence, either for good or evil, but it is quite out of the usual course to pick a presidential candidate from the list of unsuccessful aspirants for governorships. There was some talk, too, of Admiral Dewey, but since the discovery that he is a Republican of the stalwart variety, there are objections to him, too.

Take it altogether the problem of the Democracy is a discouraging one. Think for a minute who are the leaders of the Democracy and its allies and what they represent: Bryan, Cleveland, Croker, Altgeld, Debs, Gorman, Teller, Tillman and the Joneses. Is it any wonder that the Democracy is at a loss for a policy and a candidate, and that its only basis of agreement is a disapproval of everything the Republicans have done and an approval of everything they have not done?

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Preparations are now being made for the taking of the United States census, although the actual work of the count will not be done until the summer of 1900. It will require an army of 300 supervisors and 50,000 enumerators in the field, while the amount of office work will be immense, the total number of employes necessary under the act of congress being some 60,000. A vast amount of preliminary work is to be done, including the mapping out of the districts, preparing the schedules and making the appointments for the work.

It is announced as an interesting feature of this census that it will include so much of the greater United States as is comprised in the territorial divisions of Alaska and Hawaii, but that it is not yet decided whether a count shall be made in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

CONSISTENCY—OF THE FUSION KIND.

The Denver Republican prints with approving display an interview with William Scott Lee, in which he says:

"An old-fashioned vigilance committee, composed of 100 of the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men of Denver, ought to call on the managers of the News and Mayor McMurray and notify them that they will shortly be hung on lamp-posts of the city if they do not stop their calamity howling.

"There is no 'trust' in Denver at present, or a prospect of one that warrants the howls. If the United States senatorship were eliminated there would be no more scare-head articles in the newspapers. Every other large city in America is prosperous today, and Denver would beat them all except for our sensational newspapers. The poor people are hurt more than the capitalists, labor and capital must go hand in hand, and both are being trampled upon by the despicable ambition of a few aspirants for the United States senatorship. Away with the arrant demagogues and their tools and the private axes they are grinding.

"If we could bury these people, Denver real estate would double in value in the coming 12 months. Manufacturers would come to Denver, labor would be employed, and we would once more be a prosperous community. Let the taxpayer take up this matter and in a short time we will rid ourselves of these political lepers."

Yet it was the Republican which 24 hours earlier gave similar prominence to the opinion that the governor ought not to consult the supreme court concerning a proposed law, because there was danger that it might be declared to be unconstitutional.

We are glad that matters in Denver have improved to the extent that the Republican can rebuke calamity howling in others, and we hope the time will come before long when the Republican itself will cease the objectionable practice, stop its pandering to the ignorant and the depraved political, and use its influence towards the building up and the advancement of the state.

THE NEW COUNTY.

We wish that we might honestly congratulate our numerous friends in Cripple Creek upon the passage by the house of the Teller county bill. We do congratulate them on their successful fight, and upon their accomplishment of the end so long and so earnestly desired, and we wish them an unbounded prosperity under their new government and a growth as rapid as that enjoyed under the old conditions.

It is true that the passage of the bill by the house does not make it a law. The amendment placing the new county in the fourth instead of the eleventh judicial district must be returned to the senate for its approval, after which the bill will have to go to the governor for his approval or veto, and after that again it will have to run the gauntlet of any objections that may be made to it on account of alleged unconstitutionality. It is possible, but it is not at all probable, that the bill will fail at any one of these points.

So far as Colorado Springs is concerned we do not believe that the passage of the bill will make any serious differences in our business and general prosperity. The objections which have been urged against the bill are ones which concern the western end of the county rather than the city. The people of Cripple Creek have shown their willingness to run the risk of these disadvantages and we of Colorado Springs can certainly bear with less effort any possible harm that may come to us. Taxes will be higher there but they will be lower here. So far as general business is concerned the change will make its influence felt in both ways. It will help us in some lines and it will hurt us in others. As for the taxes on mining property it is well to remember that it is the output which is taxed and not the property itself, so that the burden will fall upon the producers and not upon the prospects.

Politically the division will be a good thing both for Colorado Springs and for Cripple Creek. It will give Colorado Springs home rule and it will throw the responsibility of self-government on Cripple Creek. The creation of a separate county for the Cripple Creek district ought to go a long way towards removing the friction and the jealousies which have grown up between the two communities without any good cause. That it will do this and that the separation will be a means of bringing the people of the two places nearer together in friendly sentiment and feelings is the sincere desire of the people of Colorado Springs.

PROSPERITY IN COLORADO.

Every sign of returning prosperity in this state is an added proof of the success of the Republican national administration. The plentiful supply of money in the east, the prosperity of the manufacturers, the increase in wages and the abundance of work, the excess of exports over imports, and the re-establishment of the national credit, all have their effect upon the business interests of the west in general and of Colorado in particular.

But Colorado cannot and will not profit by the return of general prosperity to the extent that we deserve so long as we are weighted down with a state government and a political system which is both the cause and the result of calamity. Populism, fusionism, irresponsibility, disorganization, wild ideas in finance and politics, sectional bitterness and opposition to the legitimate results of industry and thrift, are the principles which are now embodied in the party which now controls our state government. All the progress that we can make, must be made in the face of these drawbacks, and it will not be until these are done away with that we will receive the share of prosperity to which we are entitled by our magnificent material resources.

A SMALLPOX SCARE.

The two most overrated diseases in the world are smallpox and yellow fever. Neither one of these is nearly so contagious as is popularly supposed and neither one is so dangerous to the actual sufferer from it. The fear of yellow fever does more harm in the southern states of this country than the disease itself and a similar statement regarding smallpox in the north would be probably true.

The latest case of smallpox panic comes from the Cripple Creek district, and as is usual the danger and the facts were very greatly exaggerated. The chief harm appears to have been done by a hasty proclamation by the acting mayor of one city, and this was followed by similar hasty action on the part of some of the neighboring towns, the establishment of shotgun quarantines, and other unnecessary precautions which amounted to an almost total suspension of business. One of the proclamations issued contained the following provisions:

"All schools, churches, theaters and all places of amusement are to be closed at once and remain closed until the council gives permission to open the same. All card playing, billiard and pool playing in public places must be stopped and all card tables and chairs shall be removed from all saloons.

"All dogs must be confined, and any found upon the streets or in public places will be shot, regardless of license. All cats at large will be killed on sight. Everybody is instructed to be vaccinated at once for the public protection.

"All citizens are requested to refrain from gathering in crowds and in public places. Rooming-house owners and hotel keepers are requested to take no new roomers. Parents are requested to keep their children at home.

"Anyone violating instructions from the health department will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"There is hereby declared to be a strict quarantine on the town. No person will be allowed to enter or depart from the town to the city of Victor except by a permit of board of health or the mayor. If a person desires to enter the town from beyond the incorporate limits thereof, he shall present a certificate satisfactory to the officer receiving the same from any officer of the town from which he comes that the person desiring to come here is not a resident of the city of Victor and has not been loitering there for the last ten days past, then he shall upon presentation of said certificate be permitted to come into town. Whenever the board of health shall deem it expedient or proper to prevent the miners from passing beyond our incorporate limits to work in the mines beyond the limits of our town, he shall do so.

"All mail from the city of Victor should be fumigated before distribution."

If there had actually been forty cases of smallpox in Victor, as was at one time reported, these rules would have been unnecessary and foolish, but as a matter of fact the number of cases has been greatly exaggerated and considerable doubt exists as to whether there was an actual case of genuine smallpox at all. As soon as the real facts became known the proclamations were recalled, the interruptions to ordinary business ceased and people recovered from their fright. But in the meantime there has been a large amount of unnecessary worry and no doubt considerable harm has been done to business interests.

ITALY'S REQUEST.

The request by the Italian government for a port on the Chinese coast has given an opportunity to the international wiseacres which they have been quick to improve. Within the last few days we have been very solemnly assured that the request of Italy was supported by Great Britain and that it was due to Great Britain that it was refused by the Chinese government. We have also heard that it was Russia who had influenced Italy to seek a "door" through the Chinese wall, and that it was Russia acting through the ministers at Pekin who had slammed the proposed door in Italy's face. Further than this we have learned that the action of Italy makes it necessary for the United States to enter the field of international complication in China and that it relieves us from any such necessity, and also that the incident is a sure sign of peace and the unmistakeable evidence of war.

About the only thing that is certain in the affair is that the request was made and refused with a courtesy which does credit to the Chinese idea of the relative standing of Italy among the powers.

PORTO RICO.

The stories of disaffection in Porto Rico are not at all surprising, but their importance is probably exaggerated. Under Spanish rule the general condition of the island was peaceful, but there was a good deal of brigandage and the operations of a secret society "of the Black Hand" caused a good deal of trouble and terror in the country district. The welcome which was extended to the American soldiers by the people of the island showed very clearly that the change of political condition was agreeable to them, and there is no reason to believe that the people as a whole are dissatisfied. That there has been so little trouble thus far is a very strong proof of the justice and acceptability of the American government. Think for a minute and a temporary outbreak of the disorderly and vicious elements, owing, perhaps, to the reduction of the American military forces, should not be taken as evidence of a desire on the part of the people of the island to free themselves from their connection with the North American republic.

CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD.

Colorado Springs needs an electric railroad to Cripple Creek.

The plan is a perfectly practicable one, both from a business or financial standpoint and from a mechanical one.

The time to begin to build is now.

Of the importance of this road to the city it is not necessary to speak. Every resident of the city has an idea upon that subject and the ideas are all alike. The railroad would be the most powerful influence for the growth and progress of the city that could be brought to bear.

We may go even further than that. The Cripple Creek railroad is an absolute necessity to prevent the diversion of trade, the injury to our interests and very serious blows to our prosperity and welfare as a city. If Colorado Springs does not build a short line, Denver will, and under conditions which are now known to exist, she will not be very long in doing so.

It is supposed by many people that the use of the city water system for power purposes is a necessity for the economical operation of the proposed road. This is not the case. The most competent experts who have been consulted upon the matter agree that in the immense beds of coal which exist within a few miles to the north of this city, there is a source of power that under present conditions is more efficient than is afforded by the much talked of and generally overrated water power of the city system.

If the business men of this city, the men who are chiefly interested in its welfare, the bankers, the men who have the money, the men who own property here and who are interested in maintaining close relations between the mines up there and the business interests down here, will take hold of the matter at once with the energy and the skill which is their characteristic the railroad can be built immediately. It [illegible] in this city, but enough should be subscribed here to convince outside capitalists that we are thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the plan and that we really want the railroad and that we believe it will be a good thing and that we will give it a proper measure of business and support when it is built.

Colorado Springs needs the Cripple Creek electric railroad and she needs it right away.

ADDICKS' DEFEAT.

Delaware, as well as Utah, will have only one senator in the next congress. One is a Republican, the other a Democratic loss, and so far honors are even.

But the most important feature of the Delaware contest and the most satisfactory is that the refusal of the legislature to permit the election of the most prominent Republican candidate is a distinct victory for good government and clean politics. Addicks has been a perennial office-seeker for some years past, and his chief service to the party has been in the way of contributions to the campaign fund. His candidacy was an attempt to buy a place in the senate for a man who was not qualified for the duties of the position, and the opposition to his election was fully justified. The Republicans of Delaware can better afford to have only one representative in the United States senate than to confer the position upon such a man as Addicks.

In this connection it may be added that the Republicans of Pennsylvania may find instruction and encouragement in the action of their brethren of Delaware.

ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE.

The Filipinos have yet to learn a few things in regard to the military prowess of the Americans. They have secured at a considerable loss to themselves the information that the soldiers from the United States are not easily driven off the islands and into the sea and now they are about to experience what sort of a fight the Americans can put up from the other side of the fighting line. What that experience is likely to be may be judged in part from the nickname of General Lawton given to him by the Indians, "The man who gets up in the night to fight."

There is nothing like success to make your relatives look you up. Emperor William's view of Americans and "our common race" are quite different from what they were last winter.

A Denver newspaper advises the hanging of its political opponents to the nearest lamp-post. The argument ought to be a convincing one.

The Republican convention disappointed its enemies. There are no Republican mistakes for the Fusionists to profit by.

CONVENTIONS AND CONGRESSES

An Illinois woman who shot her brother-in-law says she was compelled to do so in order to keep peace in the family. This woman will be eligible for a place on the Philippine Peace Commission.—(Washington Post.

The attractions of a certain palace of pleasure in Greenville, Miss., are casually referred to in a recent issue of the Delta Light House as follows: "Mr. Ira Scott has attached to his beautiful billiard hall a lunch counter and telephone. When a man is not there he is not in town."

Dr. Richard Garnett, keeper of the printed books in the British museum, during whose incumbency and under whose direction the monumental catalogue of works in the museum library was printed, has resigned his appointment and will retire on March 20. He has just completed his 48th year of continuous service in the museum.

Statistics collected by a London temperance society show that drunkenness is on the increase in England and Wales. The increase in the number of prosecutions brought during the past year over those in the preceding twelvemonth was 6877. The total number of prosecutions was 110,739, of which 67,267 were brought against persons between the ages of 21 and 40.

The military commander of Paris has ordered placards to be placed on all the barracks in that city illustrating the evil effects of alcohol. These placards, which are hung everywhere, show on one side the interior organs of a drunkard and on the other those of a temperate man. Beneath is a brief explanation of the pathological and moral effects of the abuse of alcohol.

One of the most important provisions made by congress at the present session is for a new building for the government printing office, to be erected upon the site of the present building at a cost of $2,000,000. The present building was condemned several years ago. The architects have tried to brace it up, but it is still in a dangerous condition, and everybody will be glad to see it torn away.—(Chicago Record.

Whenever the eagle glance of Speaker Reed wanders to a certain part in the members' private gallery during a session of the house a pretty girl smiles and whispers: "There—he sees me!" as she throws a kiss from the tip of one finger and blushes with delight and pride. Then she waits until the time of adjournment, and the speaker has hardly time to struggle into his greatcoat and reach the gallery door before she flies to his arms. "Oh, papa," she says, "it is so splendid. All the girls envy me. But why didn't you let those poor men talk when they wanted to? It seemed so impolite when they were all standing up there at the same time!" But he is done with "whys" for the day, and so he just smiles and tucks her hand under his arm and escorts her back to the Shoreham, where the family stay when they come to Washington for the season. And she doesn't mind in the least to have her questioning unanswered. She will ask it again when he has more time.—(Troy Times.

There were 19 University of Michigan men in the Fifty-fifth congress. One of these is in the senate, and the other 18 were in the house of representatives. They are Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota and the following representatives: Samuel W. Smith, Horace G. Snover, Ferdinand Brucker, Roswell P. Bishop, William S. Mesick and John J. Lentz, representing Michigan districts; Winfield S. Kerr and Marriott Brosius, representing Ohio districts; Marion De Vries, of the Second California district; John F. Shafroth, representing the First Colorado district; David H. Mercer, of the Second Nebraska district; William H. King, representative-at-large from Utah, and Theobald Otjen, who represents the Fourth Wisconsin district. In the Fifty-sixth congress the University of Michigan will have two more of its graduates in the senate, Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin, and Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota. In the house will also be two others, James C. Needham, representing the Seventh California district, and Albert L. Brick, of the Thirteenth Indiana district.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

STAY THERE, MR. DEWEY.

They will keep you where you are,
Mr. Dewey;
In the Philippines afar,
Mr. Dewey;
Never mind, and don't you care,
He's the same 'most anywhere;
Women cannot reach you there,
Mr. Dewey.

Here you would be Hobsonized,
Mr. Dewey;
Banqueted and Lionized;
Mr. Dewey!
Your gold lace would soon be gone;
Clothes would have no buttons on;
Relic fiends would jump upon
Mr. Dewey!

Rebels will not get so gay,
Mr. Dewey;
When they learn you're there to stay;
Mr. Dewey;
Your departure would excite
Aguinaldo with delight,
He's not yearning for a fight,
Mr. Dewey.

Stay, and do whate'er you will,
Mr. Dewey;
Uncle Sam will foot the bill,
Mr. Dewey;
They're a nuisance, anyhow,
Kicking up a useless row,
Stay, and whip 'em soundly now,
Mr. Dewey.

To be sure, your daily mail,
Mr. Dewey,
Pelts you just like Kansas hail,
Mr. Dewey;
Asking for your photograph,
'Steen inch shells and autograph;
Well—just give 'em all the laugh,
Mr. Dewey.

You know full well where you're "at,"
Mr. Dewey;
You have demonstrated that,
Mr. Dewey;
And advice is quite absurd,
Of it you don't need a word,
'Ere's a 'ealth, sir! You're a "bird!"
Mr. Dewey!

A Seasonable Suggestion.

"It seems to me that people are making altogether too much fuss about this part cular season of the year," remarked the umbrella. "Why, in my case it is always Lent."

Naming the Baby.

"What are you going to name the baby?"

The fond father reflected a moment, and replied:

"We're thinking of naming him Adam."

"Happy thought. Because he's your first born, I suppose."

"No because he raises Cain."

Because He Had To.

It was in the club library. Old titlefist was just going out of the door when the man with the button hole bouquet turned to his companions and remarked.

"That man Titefist is the stingiest man I ever knew. I don't believe he was ever known to give up anything."

"You do him an injustice," ventured the quiet man over in the corner. "I remember very distinctly when he did."

"Tell us about it?"

"Someone proposed a conundrum to him, and he didn't know the answer so gave it up."

Somebody pushed the button.

Out-Door Repartee.

"It seems to me you lead a pretty fast life," remarked the March wind to the hare, as the latter sped along.

"Possibly, and it occurs to me that you are blowing yourself, retorted the hare.

For Revenue, of Course.

"Here's a paper that gives a whole column to an article headed 'Five Mills For Revenue.'"

"Well, what of it?"

"Nothing, except that it's absurd to devote all that space to something so common."

"Common? I don't see it."

"What are mills for anyway?"

THE BASEBALL SEASON'S NEAR.

Get out the club and padded mit,
Produce the whirling sphere,
For there is no denying it—
The baseball season's near.

Get colors gay, and horns of tin,
Both relics from last year;
Witch hazel, too—and rub it in;
The baseball season's near.

Awaken from your lethargy,
The time is almost here
When we must lose our apathy—
The baseball season's near.

Soon we will hear the crazy shout
That echoes far and near,
And tells us that beyond a doubt,
The baseball season's near.

Come, grease the lungs and thorax,
That yelling may be clear;
This statement is no hoax—
The baseball season's near.

Just keep your eye on April 3rd,
The day will soon be here;
The boys have now sent forth the word
The first ball game is near.

The lads up at the college
Will cross Chicago's tracks,
And impart some baseball knowledge
To the Windy City cracks.

So get the rooters ready,
Soon to bleachers we'll adhere;
Young woman, tell your "steady"
That the baseball season's here.

The Choice of a Pronoun.

"Alas, I have been expecting it, and now it has come!"

Maude sighed as she looked out of the window and saw young Dudely coming toward the house.

Fishing.

"In de matrimonial sea, bredderen," remarked Uncle Ephe, "de gol' bait am mighty pow'ful."

His First Offense.

It was late at night, and business in the restaurant was slow. The last dinner had been served, and had taken his departure.

The tired waiters were standing around listlessly when a man entered, stepped up to the group, drew a revolver and quietly demanded what cash the party possessed.

Naturally, they produced without arguing the matter, and the robber slipped quietly out of the door and was swallowed by the darkness.

But as he passed out he paused just the fraction of a second and remarked:

"I have been pretty crooked in my day, but this is the first time I ever robbed fee males."

Which goes to show that the robber sometimes treats his waits as a joke, even if the other fellows do not.

After the Dinner.

The guests had departed, and the host and hostess were viewing the remains.

"I think it went off very well," she remarked, "with one exception. There wasn't enough punch. I was sure there would be plenty to give everyone all they wanted, but it was gone before I knew it. If we had had just as much again, it would have been drunk."

A quick gleam of intelligence came into his half-closed eyes, and before it departed he replied:

"So would all the rest of us."

Knowing what has been put into the mixture, he felt perfectly safe in making the assertion.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., March 8.—It is very difficult to give any adequate description of the last days of a congress, because every minute is crowded with excitement and fearful strain. From 11 a. m. Friday until about 15 minutes after 12 noon Saturday the house and senate held a continuous session of 25 hours. In the house the chief work done was by the committees of that body, the conferees on the various appropriation bills. In the senate the drive was kept up to the end. A session unparalleled in the history of this country. The galleries were jammed, the corridors and lobbies crowded on the floor, the whole atmosphere seemed to be changed with that merciless, feverish superhuman power which comes as a forerunner of collapse. About 6 p. m. Friday, the strain appeared to have reached its height, but in reality the excitement had only commenced. Senator Warren, in a four-and-a-half-hour speech pled for a paltry appropriation for experimental purposes in the arid regions of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. His was a scientific filibuster, which caused the leaders to tremble—for he was in deadly earnest—and unless some compromise could be reached, at least four appropriation bills would be defeated. The recommital of the bill to the respective conferees was a triumph for Warren and the west. Next year the arid regions will be looked after to some extent. With the compromise came a rush of reports, and the early morning hours were gone as was indicated by the galleries filling up. Senators were absolutely exhausted. Some left the chamber for a few minutes' sleep, only to be recalled by a roll call or ayes and nays on the passage of an important conference report. The dreary hours wore on and then came the second wind of endurance and excitement, for the last moments of a congress were near. Unfortunately for the visitors the senate went into executive session up to within 10 minutes of adjournment.

The end was commonplace enough. The investigator who desired to get a true insight into the excitement of a night session and a dying congress should have withstood the temptation of a bed and looked and listened from 10 p. m. Friday, March 3, until 7 a. m. Saturday, March 4.

One is accustomed to listen to the eastern editorial writer after he has worked himself into a perfect patriotic fury over the "war congress," then debate upon the fearful expenditures authorized by the body now so dead. One hears on all sides: "To think of the 55th congress spending $1,565,890,016.28." Suppose one looks a trifle into figures. The appropriations made at the session of congress from Dec. 6, 1898, to March 4, 1899, amounted approximately to about $700,000,000. This shows an apparent reduction of over $200,000,000 of the appropriations of the preceeding session. Of course, this reduction is accounted for by the fact of the necessities for the war with Spain having been provided for by the prior session. From the sum of over one billion dollars appropriated by the dead congress, very nearly $500,000,000 is directly chargeable to war. It is only fair, therefore, to deduct this amount, if one makes appropriation comparisons, and find that 66 million over one billion remains. This then represents the normal appropriations of the 55th congress. Now in contrast with the 54th congress, there is a difference of about $40,000,000 against the 55th. But why this increase? Just regard half a dozen or more necessary increased legislations; for instance pensions received $4,000,000, the postal service $16,000,000, river and harbors $3,600,000, new ships for the navy $6,000,000, the 12th census and subsequent censuses $1,000,000, the Paris exposition of 1900 $1,200,000, new public buildings, $5,000,000, French spoliation judgments and claims under the Bowman act $3,100,000. The whole necessary increase brings the appropriation figures down to those made by the 54th congress. The only other "billion dollar congress," the 51st, under Harrison, appropriated $1,035,680,109.91.

Colonel J. T. Dewees, formerly of Denver, is now practicing law in Washington.

Mr. James A. Smith, postoffice inspector of Colorado, is now receiving his final instructions from the department here.

The International Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will meet in Berlin from May 24 to the 27th. This is simply inserted here for the benefit of the chamber of commerce of Colorado Springs, to still further its very valuable service to our city.

Early day stories of Colorado are always interesting to some readers of the Gazette, particularly to those who have passed through scenes somewhat similar. There is one going the usual rounds which begins by describing a poor, frail, delicate young man who, fresh from the east, secured a position on a Denver paper. It was in the early days of that city, when one could throw any number of large-sized stones and not break the plate-glass windows of millionaires. On the particular night written about, this poor reporter was desperately tired. He had answered many questions, sane and otherwise, and was trying hard to catch up with work which was lamentably back. He hardly noticed the three men who entered his small room and waited so silently for recognition. Presently, and after due deliberation, he vouchsafed a glance and a grunt of interrogation. The stranger nearest his desk politely, but quickly seized the opportunity and inquired:

"City editor?"

"Nope." (Pegging away at his copy.)

"Any reporters in?"

"Nope." (Still pegging away.)

"We have a little item I thought you might like for your paper."

"Better come in again later and see a reporter."

"But pardon me, we cannot wait; have to catch the 9:30 train east."

"Well," growled the man, "what's your item?" and he looked as if he would like to eat the quiet trio, "item" and all.

"Well, you see," said the neat little man with the blue eyes and the pink mustache, "Luke Short he sends for us to come down to Dodge and help him straighten things out. You know he's marshal down there, and the gang gives him hours to pull his freight. He knows he stays, and he telegraphs us to come an' raise up and down the avenue and look at points of interest with him. Me? Why, my name's Masterson—Bat Masterson—maybe you've heard of me. And this is Mr. Holliday, Mr. Editor, 'Doc' Holliday—and this is Mr. Collins—'Shotgun' Collins; they used to nominate him down at Tombstone."

And by that time the erstwhile surly newspaper man was the politest in the room. He was breathing hard, but he was jollying the visitors for all he was worth. For verily Masterson had a record of something like 24 dead ones and three or four wounded, and Holliday was called "Doc" because he had given up dentistry to become a peacemaker of the border type. He also had a dozen or so in the cemeteries of the west. Collins had earned the sobriquet "Shotgun" because his favorite weapon had once been a fowling piece of large caliber, but he had sawed off the barrels and carved the stock into a pistol butt. Loading both barrels with generous cargoes of hardware, he could clean out a whole street with great economy of time and effort.

And that is why the surly reporter became a very Chesterfield of politeness and insisted on sparing the time to purchase a stirrup cup for his distinguished visitors. It may be added that they went to Dodge and rode up and down the street, and they didn't find it necessary to "shoot anybody up," either.

Mr. F. R. Graham, of Durango, Colo., was visiting Washington, as he was reviewing the closing days of congress. He is very much opposed to woman's suffrage. He declared that "it is a farce in our state and no one has the nerve to say so over his own signature in the newspapers." Mr. Graham said further:

"As I do not aspire to office, there is no reason for timidity on my part, and I unhesitatingly declare that the experiment of giving the ballot to women in Colorado has been as rank a piece of foolishness as any people ever inflicted upon themselves; it has done a very little good perhaps, but a great deal more of harm, and, though it may never be repealed, there is no possibility of good coming out of it. The women claim that their presence has made the elections cleaner, but I contend that they appropriate credit that does not belong to them, for, while the elections are better conducted than formerly, the improvement is due to the Australian system and not to the women.

"The presence of women in conventions and political meetings is, to my mind, degrading to them. Surrounded by a lot of coarse men whom they would not elevate or refine in a life time, they are entirely out of their element. Their vote in no way conduces to better government than if they were without the franchise, for they vote on sentiment or follow the lead of their husbands, and so the only result is to increase the number of voters. There are thousands of good women in the state who are tired of the business and very much regret that the ballot was ever conferred on their sex."

There are plenty of Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek old residents who remember the famous "McLaughlin Brothers," the terrors of the west. Surely Postmaster Dana can tell some reported stories of the pair and their exploits in and about Leadville and other silver camps. An article published in one of the New York papers recently contained some comments from an old reporter regarding the extinction of the "bad man of the frontier." It mentioned a number of noted desperadoes, among others "the famous McLaughlin brothers, killed in Arizona in 1889." "I happen to know a good deal about these brothers, and they were really very remarkable people. They differed in one important particular from all other western celebrities—they didn't exist. No, I'm not joking. They were unveiled in about 1878 for the edification of the numerous 'tenderfeet' who were thronging into the Colorado silver district. In those days stories of frontier adventure were in great demand, and the noted desperadoes of the region were used as central figures in hundreds of purely imaginative yarns spun by enthusiastic reporters. The only trouble about it was that the desperadoes themselves would occasionally kick, so it occurred to a well-known scribbler, named Billy Taylor, to manufacture a couple of real bad men about whom he could romance with safety. Accordingly he created the McLaughlin brothers, and, just as he expected, they were taken up by the papers far and wide, and their exploits soon became the talk of the west. Taylor presently acquired a wide reputation for nerve by the fearless manner in which he 'roasted' these dangerous men, particularly the younger brother, Silas McLaughlin, who butchered nine cowboys at Santa Fe because one of them stepped on his foot. 'Redhanded miscreant,' 'castardly assassin' and 'rope-ripe ruffian' were some of the pet names he applied to him, in spite of the warnings of admiring friends. Eventually the brothers became so firmly established in the public mind that any doubt as to their actuality would have been scouted, and to this day you can find scores of men all over the frontier who will swear that they have met and conversed with them. I don't know how the story of their death originated, but I dare say some old-timer concluded that the joke had gone about far enough, and killed them on the same principle that Cervantes finished off Don Quixote."

Walter Casa is now in Washington. It is rumored he is expecting a commission in the regular army.

Henry Russell Wray.

The German Jingo.

Boston Transcript.

Admiral von Diedrich is recalled to Germany, perhaps not actually in disgrace, but as a commander whose presence in the East was to the disadvantage of his government, whose policy is now to cultivate cordial relations with this country. Germany, that is, governmental Germany, is almost effusive in its demonstrations of friendship for the United States. It will send a naval attache to Washington to study our naval methods, being greatly impressed with them. As it is semi-officially announced that the German government considers that Von Diedrich lacked tact, it might be well for the naval attache to study the character of Admiral Dewey, who, of tact and attack, is a master.

The unfortunate German admiral just recalled may be simply one of those men who do not understand and never can learn how to construe orders drawn up by a government that wants something done in such a manner that if the operation fails it can easily disavow its responsibility. Von Diedrich did too much without doing anything. Possibly his head had been turned by his easy success in grabbing Chinese territory, and he thought he could bully an American admiral as readily as he had browbeaten a Chinese general. He had become a "world figure" for a time immediately after issuing his "Hear and Tremble" proclamation to the Chinese.

Dewey heard and did not tremble, and now we shall hear little of von Diedrich. Germany is anxious to forget him, and the United States can afford to forgive him. It is a singular circumstance that while the United States has always been ready and willing to live on the friendliest terms with Germany, it has been its lot twice—once at Samoa and once at Manila—to check that Teutonic aggressiveness which is currently supposed to be inspired from Berlin. The German people and the American people are good friends, and it will be the fault of Berlin if the two governments do not continue on terms of cordial relationship.

"To Encourage the Others."

Chicago Record.

When the English fleet under Admiral Byng met the French fleet in the Mediterranean in 1756 and fought a drawn battle the British government brought Byng to court-martial and executed him in order, as Napoleon wittily said, "Pour encourager les autres." Apparently the Spaniards of the present day imagine that their navy and army officers will be similarly encouraged if they throw into prison all the admirals and generals who failed to defeat the forces of the United States in the recent war.

The first victim was Lieut. Pau, who commanded the gunboat Callao, and who was forced to surrender his little craft without a fight in Manila bay because, having been away at sea for several months, he did not know that his country was at war with the United States, and therefore came into Cavite anchorage under the guns of all our cruisers three or four days after Dewey had sunk the rest of the Spanish squadron. Poor Pau was sentenced to death. Now Admiral Cervera, Gen. Toral, Gen. Linares, Admiral Montojo and Capt.-Gen. Augustin have been sent to prison to await trial for having been defeated.

Inasmuch as the navy men at least made a brave fight it will be interesting to watch the proceedings of their court-martial trials; for if they are punished it will be equivalent to a notice to all other Spaniards that the only good Spanish officer after a defeat is a dead one. Whether this policy will "encourage the others" remains to be seen.

ADVANCE FASHIONS FOR EASTER

The First of April Will See a Great Number of Fashionable Dinner Dances.

Paris, March 2.—Advance Paris is getting ready for Easter. Easter is a greater event upon the Seine than it is upon Fifth avenue. In my own country people wear Easter gowns—if they can get them—but in Paris everybody has an Easter dress.

Nor is this confined to tailor-made walking suits alone. A new dinner dress for Easter is as much a necessity as a street gown.

This year the popular Easter entertainment will be the dinner dance, which is a delightful function here. The dinner dance, as known in Paris, consists of a very elaborate dinner of 10 courses to which the dowagers and a few young people are invited. After dinner, which is served at 8 o'clock, the young people arrive, coming about midnight. There is a short dance, then comes supper, followed by the cotillion which lasts until almost daylight. That is the genuine dinner dance.

It is a charming thing to see some of the dresses that are now being built for these Easter functions. They are so delightful both in material and cut! So absolutely novel; and so distinguished from last season's modes are they that they catch the eye at once.

New Styles.

Fashions have so changed since last year that the styles of a season ago seem absolutely Gothic compared to this year's fashions. They are different in the cut of the skirt, the shape of the waist and absolutely different in the sleeves, which are now so tight that they make the hands red. Many of the dresses are without shoulder trimmings although most of them have a little ruffle or epaulette upon the shoulder.

The princess is "in." Its long, trying lines are seen upon figures good, bad and indifferent. A descendant of a famous dressmaker once told a stout American lady who applied to him for a princess dress that "only angels should wear the princess."

"But I would like to wear a princess," said she.

"Then I shall put ange wings upon it," replied the dressmaker. And he did.

After fashioning the princess for this stout lady he added wings to the shoulders and to the hips relieving the plainness of the princess. It really made quite a different garment of it—those sleeve wings and the paniers.

Paniers are coming in style again but you see few of them as yet.

Your correspondent had the pleasure a few days ago of attending a dress rehearsal of Easter dinner dance gowns. Five beautiful Americans who have been spending Lent in Paris were trying on the dresses which they will wear during Easter week.

Dress for a Blonde.

One of them a tall, willowy blonde with a figure like the typical angel was trying on a gown built out of soft white silk. It was very tight fitting and lay over the hips with unwrinkled smoothness.

The skirt was lined, with a delicate shade of yellow satin and fell in graceful folds about the figure.

The gown was a princess with an abbreviated train. The bodice was decolette cut in the shape of a V. Around the neck was a trimming of accordion plaitted chiffon which was continued upon the skirt in overskirt effect. The trimming was in white and russe green arranged in ruffles. The green ruffle was set above the white one, the latter affording a soft, fresh lining for the former.

Around the throat was a narrow band of green velvet ribbon clasped at the back with a diamond catch. The sleeves were tight and finished with ruffles of green and white. White kid gloves will be worn and a hand painted fan with pearl sticks will be carried when the young woman appears at the Easter dinner dance.

A pretty brunette, also the owner of a very handsome figure, was gowned in a toilette of blush-pink crepe traced in violet designs. This is one of the new materials. It is something like the customary crepe, except that it is less open and the figures are of satin instead of silk. I have seen it in nearly all of the new colors.

There was nothing unusual about the skirt except the way in which the trimming was arranged. It was close fitting over the hips with much flare around the feet, and a short train. The belt was of violet satin ribbon and the ends, instead of being allowed to hang free were brought around to the front of the skirt, crossed and pinned in place with a miniature brooch edged with amethysts and pink pearls.

The bodice fastened at the side and was full at the front, though the fulness was scarcely noticeable. The neck was cut square at the front but was high in the back. It was finished with a rather sailor-like collar of embroidered violet silk made upon a foundation of pink. The collar was finished with two narrow frills of bluish-pink lisse.

A small V-shaped vest of the same material showed timidly from under two straps of violet satin, which were crossed and fastened at the side seams. Like the skirt decoration these straps were confined with a miniature pin framed with amethysts and pink pearls. A fan of small ostrich tips will be the only other ornament to the gown.

One of the members of the quintette of lovely young women was a debutante, who was presented Christmas week. Her gown is made of thin, silky goods and shows two shades of green—sea green and the old-fashioned bottle green. The skirt has a diamond-shaped trimming upon each side finished with a heading of the dress material. The diamond trimming is composed of light green chiffon embroidered with the dark shade, and the lower edges are finished with a deep ruffle. The bodice is treated in the same way with the omission of the ruffle, and the pointed cut neck is finished with a little bottle green band of velvet. The belt and streamers are of the same material.

Another charming princess gown was worn by a young woman evidently in second mourning. It was made of the new silk poplin striped in black. It fit the figure faultlessly. The lining was also a princess of white silk, which showed through the insertion which trimmed the bodice, and extended half way down and around the skirt. The neck, too, was cut pointed and there was a rather odd looking collar which could pass either as a spread rever or a rolling tailor-made collar.

What seemed to me the smartest gown of the five was a princess of maize color India silk of heavy quality. The neck was cut square, and was finished with gold embroidery which was scolloped just like real trimming. The scolloped effect was repeated upon the side of the gown. This was extremely chic and original. The back of the bodice and sides were covered with tulle traced with gold threads and other little designs outlining circles of goodly size.

The sleeves fit the arms very tight, and had ruffles of the fancy tulle around the hands. Ruffles of this land make the hands look smaller, the French think, and indeed it would seem so.

Slippers invariably match the gown in color if not in material and design. All should correspond, if possible, even to the very small accessories of dress.

Women in Wall Street.

Many women seek a broader sphere than art and home and fashion offer. The vortex of speculation entices them and the bauble gold flashes before their eyes. Their argument is that if men accumulate fortunes in Wall street, a woman of equal intelligence should succeed as well. These women are not fast in the vulgar sense; they do not belong to the class that frequent the race tracks. The majority of them have no vices; their habits are no worse than those of the leaders of fashion, but they are born gamblers, like men who spend their time in gaming places.

The necessary password for the gilded youth to enter a gambling house is not essential for a woman desiring admission to the gambling places of Wall street. Money is the magic wand she waves to insure her welcome. She enters some one office a queen radiant with gems, she leaves it a beggar.

Women who speculate insist that they do not gamble, but only invest. They argue from false premises. An investment implies something paid for and held, like real estate, or bonds or stocks locked up in a safe. The only moneymakers in Wall street of either sex represent this class of investors. People who make money in stocks by purchases on margins are gamblers, because they usually lose it.—(Leslie's Monthly for March.

A Fable Regarding Pride.

Here the orator paused, to give his words greater effect.

"Where is your boasted prosperity?" he demanded, in a hoarse whisper. "Who is richer tonight because we are under the gold standard? How many men are there in this audience," he thundered, "who can show me a gold coin? Is there one?"

"Yes, sir," responded a man near the door, rising up. "Here's a $20 gold piece."

About two hours later, while on his way home, the man with the $20 gold coin was robbed of it.

Pride sometimes goes before a hold-up.—(Chicago Tribune.

The Dwarfs of the Cameroons.

Although reports of a race of small stature in the interior of the Cameroons have been current for some years, no traveler had until last year been able to verify the rumor by his own observation. Quoting from the Allgemeine Wissenschaftliche Berichte," the "Deutsche Rundschau" announces that the first accurate information respecting such a race was obtained last year by the Bulu expedition of the German military force. Seven individuals of the pygmy tribe were, after much difficulty, brought to the camp through the instrumentality of a native chief. Some of them showed traces of admixture with other tribes, but one woman, who seemed to possess the typical characteristics of the race, was carefully measured, and had a height of almost exactly four feet. The color was a chocolate brown to copperish, the palms of the hands alone being of a yellowish white. The hair was deep black, thick, and frizzled; the skull broad and high; the lips full and swollen. The mode of life seems to resemble that of other pygmy tribes, as they are very shy, wandering about from place to place, and avoiding frequented routes. They are skilled hunters, and collect rubber, but dispose of it to other tribes for transport to the coast. Professor Virchow, speaking of these people before the Berlin anthropological society in November last, said that apart from their small size they possess all the characteristics of true negroes, especially in their hair; and that like the other pygmy tribes, they must be regarded as the remains of a primitive population, from which the various negro tribes have been derived.—(Birmingham Post.

Our Girl Reporter in Paris Writes This Week About a Miss Lincoln of Mexico who Models Americans Abroad.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Paris is now getting to be the field for the young woman who wants to work out her own fortune. In Paris there are both English and Americans and where these are there is money.

It used to be a long trip to Paris, now you can arrive there in the time it takes you to get from Washington to the Golden Gate, and sometimes sooner. The young woman who finds business "a little slack" in the states, boards a steamer and sails for Liverpool, thence to Paris, or maybe she goes a shorter way, by the French line. But it is a good thing to stop over in London and let your friends know you are on your way to Paris.

If Americans quote London, then London quotes Paris. It has come to such a pass that English women go over to Paris to get their hair waved; going home with big coiffures wrapped in winding cloths to keep the curl in. As for the weighty matter of getting their palms read, or their hands or face modeled, they cross the channel without a murmur for the purpose.

Miss Lincoln of Mexico, whose parents hailed from Pennsylvania originally, has more engagements than she can fill during Lent. The middle of February brought so many Americans to Paris that her studio on the Boulevard de Mont Parnasse has been crowded every day.

She gives all a sitting and gets them interested, then she lets them wait their time and turn, while she attends to her other customers. A sitting costs an English pound, or an American five dollar bill, for she makes no difference in money valuations. It will all be the same to her at home.

This young woman seats her "patients," as she calls them, in front of her and begins to model. The clay rests upon a tall stand of Cairo design with a base for the tools. As she models, she talks, sometimes rapidly, sometimes slowly as the expression of the subject becomes evasive. The fair sitter opposite listens with intent expression and the modeler gets just what she wants, a life-like face.

Behind the sitter hangs a big red curtain which forms the warmest, prettiest back-ground for the face. An expression will show up against red when the face will be vacant without the friendly hue.

Upon a table near by, wrapped in damp sheeting, is another figure, partly modeled, and the sitter can gaze upon it and wonder if she, herself, will be consigned to so unhandsome a wrapping. Nor does she wonder long; for the instant the sitting is finished the sculptor bids her patron adieu, wraps up the unfinished statue and sends her away, while another sitter takes her seat. It all goes on very rapidly and the sun in the broad window sets only after a great many sittings have been given.

Of her art Miss Lincoln says: "It is neat pretty work for a woman and brings a good price. I wonder that more do not try modeling. It is better than painting and much more healthful. I used to get tired and cough, stooping over a canvas, but I can model all day. It is a pleasant exercise, patting the statue and 'seeing the angel come forth.'

"Yes, I often model hands and feet and that is the prettiest work of all. I am tempted to dimple the knuckles a little and for French women who are so very fond of beauty I, sometimes, dimple the toes. Oh, yes; French women like beauty! Did you not know it? I have sculptured knees, too, and very pretty they can be made. It is a delightful profession.

"In America I have a friend, Kueine Beveridge. I wonder if she remembers me. I talked with her at a reception in New York for a long time and asked her about her modeling. At the time she was anxious to go on the stage, but I advised her to stick to the modeling. She has since seen the wisdom of this.

"But I must say good bye. A sitter awaits me. No, I do not model great men—like Miss Beveridge. I am content with pretty women until I get strength."

The Girl Reporter Abroad.

The Nicaragua Canal Route.

The three great engineering difficulties which the Nicaragua route presents are: the recovery or making of the eastern harbor, already alluded to; the Ochoa dam, where the canal unites with the river; and the Great Divide, which carries the canal over the Cordileras. By means of the dam the waters of the San Juan are raised to the lake level, which in effect, eliminates the longest and most dangerous rapids—the Machuca—giving a depth of 38 feet over them. The cut of the Great Divide attacks the mountains at their very lowest depression—one apparently made for the purpose—a point where the spur is nearly divided on both sides by the neighboring valleys.

The rock taken from this cut, which is from 1[illegible] to 328 feet in depth, supplies the material for the dam, locks and embankments, to which it will be carried directly on the railway, and for which, otherwise, stone must be specially quarried and brought at great expense. M. de Lesseps had to manufacture stone for the retaining walls required to hold back the shifting sands in the Suez canal cut. On the Nicaragua line there are no shifting sands to fill up the ditches as fast as they are dredged; the engineer finds the soil working hand in hand with him, for most of the excavations are through a tenacious clay, weighted and stiffened with volcanic sand, which forms a natural, impervious cement, hardening like rock under the tropic sun.

The employment of six locks—three at each end—raises the canal to a level with the lake, and gives to it the pronounced advantage of a clear 144 miles stretch at the summit level, which at high water mark is 110 feet above the sea. Contrasted to this, we find the Erie canal has 72 locks in its length of 363 miles, to carry it over an elevation of 656 feet. The Nicaragua locks are grouped closely, as near the termini as the topography of the country will permit; the third lock from the eastern end is 12¾ miles from the Atlantic, and the upper lock on the Pacific coast is but two miles and a half from Brito. Thus the canal is boldly lifted above the perils of sudden floods from torrential streams and the great lake, 110 miles long by 40 miles wide, guarantees an inexhaustible supply of water, while it furnishes a broad and hospitable expanse for all the floods of heaven, which never raise its waters more than two feet.

This beautiful fresh water lake, the largest between our Lake Michigan and Lake Titicaca, in Peru, secures to the Nicaragua canal a unique and enormous advantage possessed by no other canal in existence, or ever projected, and worth millions to the country controlling it.

In times of peace this vast interior lake of Nicaragua offers a safe harbor large enough for all the navies of the world; but in case of need there are none to dispute the right of the United States to make of it a stronghold, securing to her navy a coaling station and a base of supplies which the fertile country surrounding the lake makes practically inexhaustible. The value of this safe retreat, whence our ships can issue to east or west, wherever their presence is needed to enforce "justice and humanity for all living within their fold," it is impossible to overestimate.

In those early years of American history, when brute strength claimed the mastery, and the ruling nations of the earth took forcible possession of whatever they believed their safety or advantage required, British buccaneers were among the first to recognize the importance of this lake, and they considered the knowledge gained about it through their raid of much greater value than their costly booty. In 1780 Captain (afterward Admiral) Nelson conveyed a force of 2,000 men to San Juan de Nicaragua to effect the conquest of the country, and he wrote to the British admiralty, "I intend to possess the great lake of Nicaragua which I regard as the inland Gibralta of Spanish America."—(E. A. Fletcher, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March.

Subterranean Ice Deposits.

Edwin Swift Balch recently read to the Franklin institute, in Philadelphia, a paper which may be thus summarized: Subterranean ice deposits are found in America from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, and, though rare, are more frequent than is generally supposed.

In the United States proper such deposits are known in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. In the western states are the biggest ice-bearing caves; in the eastern ones the ice is mostly in fissures and wells.

The terminology of the subject is very confusing. "Ice cave" and "ice gorge" do not cover all the geological formations. The German division into "ice caves" and "windholes" is also not clear. The only term which seems comprehensive and accurate is the French "glaciere naturelle," which might be translated into "natural refrigerator." This term, or one like it, should be used for all places where there is ice under ground. When there are draughts through a subterranean hollow, then the term "windhole" or "blowing cave" is accurate, whether there is or is not any ice.

Observations in a number of these glaciers in the Appalachians in 1898 showed that the very hot summer of that year affected the supplies of ice, in one or two places entirely destroying it where it is generally perennial. Everything showed that the cold winter alone is the producer of the ice, which lingers, despite the heat of summer, owing to its being well sheltered. There is no proof that evaporation ever forms ice under ground. All other suggestions as to its mode of formation may be neglected.—(Engineering and Mining Journal.

"There are two counties in Washington," says Senator Wilson, of that state, "each nearly as large as the state of Massachusetts, and one of them is as great a gold field as South Africa. The camp of the Republic mine will be a city of 10,000 inhabitants in a year and a half. In this wonderful county there are mountains full of gold, and back of the mountains are magnificent agricultural lands. Washington is the place for making money now."

A DRESS REHEARSAL OF GOWNS FOR AN EASTER DINNER DANCE.

[illegible]

Lessees Call [illegible] Wonder of the Camp

GOES BETTER THAN [illegible] OUNCES

And is Two Feet Wide — Have Good Ore Beside the Marvelously Rich —Shaft House is Going Up on the Captain of the Portland—Fluorine Will Continue Leasing — The Lucky Gus is Shipping.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 7.—Messrs. Whipp and Glenn, the lessees on the Lansing of the Pinnacle company, were seen tonight relative to the reported strike on that property. They were emphatic in their declaration that they have uncovered the richest shoot in the camp. These miners declare that in the drift run 20 feet south of the shaft at a depth of 40 feet they have two feet of ore that assayed today better than 100 ounces to the ton. In addition to this extraordinarily rich ore they claim that two feet of porphyry in the foot wall runs better than two ounces to the ton. A shipment, it is claimed, will be sent out the latter end of the week, probably Friday, when it will be demonstrated whether or not the Pinnacle is to be the coming wonder of the great gold camp

Shaft House Going Up.

A large shaft house is now being erected over the new three compartment shaft being sunk on the Captain of the Portland group. A plant of machinery for sinking purposes has been ordered and will be installed as soon as received.

The syndicate, composed of Messrs Parlan, Peck and Burris of the Portland and the Woods Investment company, which was formed for the purpose of purchasing the control of the capital stock of the Montreal company, completed its payments today. Lessees are now working the Fluorine and it is understood the leasing system will be adhered to for the present.

Lucky Gus Shipment.

Warne and Griffin, the lessees on the 100-foot level of the Lucky Guss, marketed 14 tons of ore today of which four tons was smelting grade of seven ounce value, and the remainder mill ore of about $30 to the ton

LILLIE IS A GREAT MINE.

Is Producing From Two Veins of Generous Proportions.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—From anent rely reliable source your correspondent learns that the Hull City Placer title will remain undisturbed so far as the reopening of the case by the Washington authorities is concerned. A petition was filed in Washington a week ago by Hartzell and Steel, of Denver, the attorneys of the Wilson Creek consolidated company, asking for a reopening of the placer patent and petitioning the surveyor general to bring suit to have the same set aside. The above firm retained Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who made a very strong showing before the department. It was probably due to this fact, known only to the insiders that the shares declined so rapidly. The petition was refused by the commissioner of the general land office, Dinger Hermann. It was then brought to the attention of the attorney general's office through its representative, Mr Vandeventer, and was again turned down. With this the fight in that direction is practically ended. It is now understood that the Wilson Creek Consolidated company will devote its energies to fighting nearer home.

On equally reliable authority it is learned that a new vein has been discovered in the Hull City east of the vein on which the main shaft is being sunk.

Electric Power House.

Victor, March 8.—Work has been started at the retaining walls and foundation for the new electric power house which the Woods syndicate will erect at the Gold Coin mine from which will be generated electricity to the extent of 1,000-horse power from which the mill of the Economic Gold Reduction company will be furnished with power and the haulage system through Battle, Bull and Squaw mountains will be operated. The building will be 45 by 50 feet and will be equipped with the most improved electrical machinery. In addition to this building, several other improvements are contemplated and will be pushed to completion. A new compressor room at the Gold Coin mine is to be immediately constructed 24 by 34 feet in size. An addition to the present engine room to accommodate the new hoist 20 by 34 feet will also be built and the boiler room will be enlarged to 34 by 60 feet. Contracts for these buildings and a greater part of the machinery have already been let and it is the belief of the management that all of the improvements will be completed inside of four months by which time the properties controlled by the syndicate will be the most thoroughly equipped mines in the state if not in the entire American continent.

Preparing a Shipment.

Ex-Banker Dow, of Denver, who is successfully operating a lease on the X Mineral King, U Mineral Lake, in the saddle between Battle and Squaw mountains will make a good sized shipment in a few days of screenings and sacked ore that is expected to return high grade values. Assays on the screenings show the ore to run from seven to ten ounces while the quartz runs from 37 to 50 ounces to the ton. The mineral is coming from a seam from three to six inches in width found in a drift at a depth of about 80 feet.

Swanbeck and Sons leasing on the Triumph fraction, are erecting a steam plant and building ore houses preparatory to starting regular shipments from the mine. The claim adjoins the Victor Consolidated and the extension of this rich vein is being opened up on the ease.

ACACIA'S ANNUAL

Meeting Was Harmonious and the Directorate Re-elected.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 9.—The deferred annual meeting of the shareholders of the Acacia G. M. Co. was held in this city today. Out of a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares nearly 1,200,000 were represented by the owners or by proxy. The meeting was a harmonious one and the following were re-elected directors: John E. Hundley, Judge A. T. Gunne and J. E. Robinson, of Colorado Springs, and Dr. W. J. Chambers and D. R. McArthur of Cripple Creek.

At a meeting of directors held after the stockholders' meeting, the following officers were elected; President, John E. Hundley; vice president and manager, Dr. W. J. Chambers; secretary, D. R. McArthur, and treasurer, E. P. Arthur. The following is the annual report submitted by the president:

"Development on the Burns: During the past year 400 feet of sinking and 700 feet of drifting and crosscutting have been done in the lower workings, making a total depth of 540 feet. A drift is being run northeast on the vein to intersect the Pinto ore shoot, which crosses side line of claim 400 feet deep. Assays on this shoot run from one ounce to 12½ ounces. A shipment of about 50 tons will be made this week. This shaft is equipped with a steam hoist; also an underground air-hoist, compressor plant, and so forth. The south end of the claim is under lease to J. J. Wyatt & Co., and is being developed from a 230-foot shaft. From bottom of shaft a drift is being run from the Shurtloff vein or basalt dyke with a view of cutting ore shoots; also to intersect a known vein which runs into this property from the Hull City placer. Some good assays have been taken from this drift. Values as yet are spotted. This lease is equipped with a steam hoist. The Smith and Lutz lease on north end of claim has produced 66 tons of ore running from $20 to $128 to the ton, all taken from a shaft 86 feet deep. Levels are being run on vein at this depth northeast and southwest. Breast on northeast drift assays from $70 to $360 per ton. This drift is improving in value with every foot; vein three and a half feet wide, half of which is pay ore. The southwest drift has about 40 inches of ore which runs $37 to the ton. Stoping will begin soon and a large production may be looked for. This lease is being worked with a whim; a steam hoist will soon replace it. The Crosby, Leech and Rader lease is being worked from a 72-foot shaft. Thirty-two tons of ore have been shipped from this lease; average value $31 to the ton. The Wroncloff shaft is 145 feet deep and shows some values. The lessees claim to sink several hundred feet before drifting. This shaft is on a north and south basalt dyke and is equipped with a steam hoist. Forty-two men are employed on this property.

"Development on the Morning Star: The Bankers Leasing company of Pittsburg, Pa., is developing this property, by sinking three shafts, one shaft near north end, one shaft in center of claim and one in the south end. Crosscutting tons of $40 ore to the Brodie mill the has been in progress for the past two months from shaft No. 1 in center of claim. The Comet vein was cut, showing a small streak of high grade ore, and drifts have been started on this vein at a depth of 150 feet. The shaft on south end has a good vein which is considered to be the Buena Vista vein. It shows good assay values but is not yet sufficiently developed. The shaft from the north end was sunk with a view of cutting one of the Pinnacle veins. A new shaft house is being erected and a gallows frame for the hoisting plant. Eighteen men are employed on this property.

"John E. Hundley President."

A Big Specimen Strike.

The Canon City and Cripple Creek Leasing company, operating on the Specimen, broke into high grade sylvanite ore this afternoon in the drift run from the 250-foot level. The ore body, which is seamed with streaks of sylvanite, also shows a liberal quantity of free and rusty gold, and is unquestionably the richest permanent ore body yet discovered in this mine. The face of the drift tonight shows two and a half feet of ore which will carry high values but no assays have yet been taken on the ore. In fact, they are unnecessary as the richness is visible to the eye.

Blanchard, Powers & Co., leasing on the Whippoorwill of the Buckhorn company, have 10 tons of screenings and five tons of $200 ore out and ready for the market.

Simmons and associates shipped 22 tons of $96 ore to the smelter and 35 first of the week from their lease on the Zenobia.

Slater and Williams' sub-lease on the Whister shaft of the Gold Sovereign company sent out two carloads of two ounce ore yesterday.

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER

Values in a Town Lot of the Hayden Placer Addition.

Special to the Gazette

Cripple Creek, March 10.—A strike of considerable importance to this city was made public today by Owen Hill, the owner of town lot 1, block 52, Hayden Placer addition to Cripple Creek. Hill has been quietly working for about two months on his lot and today received papers for a deed on the adjoining property owned by the Mars Consolidated company. He has a shaft down 30 feet, and while drifting at this depth has cut a vein five feet in width carrying values in gold, silver, lead and copper. A mill run made today on different kinds of the mineral gave values as follows: gold, .9 ounces, silver, 7.60 ounces; lead, 19¼ per cent; copper, 5¼ per cent. This claim is located close to the Midland Terminal depot and all day people were driving to and from it and carrying away the strange looking stuff which was hoisted to the surface.

Pinnacle Assays.

Very conflicting reports have been circulated relative to the big strike made by Glenn and Whipp on their lease on the Lansing of the Pinnacle company. Your correspondent tonight is in a position to make public the absolute truth regarding this wonderful mine. Ever since the reported strike was first announced in these columns the writer admits he has been a "doubting Thomas," but after a personal examination of the property he has been more than convinced of the magnitude of the find. Yesterday, through the courtesy of the lessees, the mine was visited and thoroughly examined. Samples were taken and assays made from these by one of the most reliable assayers in the entire camp, Mr. Brown, the assayer at the Gold Coin mine. Their exactness cannot be disputed. Inasmuch as the present shaft is for prospecting purposes only, it is temporarily equipped with a wind lass and is enclosed by a small building which also answers the purpose of an ore house; and, by the way, its capacity is tested to its limits, over 20 tons of mineral being piled up in it ready for the market. This shipment will be started tomorrow. The shaft, which is about 40 feet deep, has been sunk on the vein and consequently has a slight incline after the first 18 feet. The vein is clean-cut and well defined with a wall of porphyry and hanging wall of basalt. At the bottom of the incline a drift has been extended on the vein 30 feet southwest and a few feet only northeast. Values were obtained all the way down but the rich shoot first discovered at the surface was again encountered in the drift ten feet southwest from the shaft on its dip into the hill. In the breast full 30 inches of ore is showing, flanked on either side near to the wall by seams of black manganese from four to eight inches wide. Between these lies 20 inches, or thereabouts, of a brown, sandy looking quartz with seams of manganese running through it. From this vein your correspondent personally took six samples which were numbered consecutively: three from the breast of the drift, two from other places hereafter described, and one of the wall rock; the last, more as a matter of curiosity than in expectation of obtaining values. The results were as follows: No. 1, across six inches next to the hanging wall, 3.32 ounces gold to the ton; No. 2, four inches next to the foot wall, 104.40 ounces to the ton; No. 3, 20 inches quartz in middle of vein, 16.72 ounces to the ton. Then coming back about ten feet in the drift, close to where the shoot was entered, sample No. 4 was taken across two feet of ore in the bottom and hanging wall side of the drift. This gave the remarkable value of 26.24 ounces to the ton. Sample No. 5 was taken across eight inches in the roof near the foot wall of the vein and returned 4.68 ounces to the ton. At the bottom of the shaft a generous piece of the basalt hanging wall made sample No. 6, and it returned values of 1.68 ounces or $32.60 to the ton. The samples were taken ones of about three to five pounds each and were carefully taken and were turned over to the assayer without passing through any third party's hands. The assays speak for themselves.

Gold Sovereign Strike.

It is learned today from two entirely different but reliable sources that a strike of some magnitude has been made on the Gold Sovereign by Manager Fox of the Associated Gold Mines company. The officials of the company here profess ignorance but at the same it is so that a shoot four feet in width has been entered which runs close to $1-0 to the ton. The activity of this stock today today after being quiet so long adds strength to the report, the more that large buying orders were sent down from the camp.

KIMBERLEY SHIPMENT.

Returns were received yesterday on a recent shipment from the Kimberley. One lot of 16,503 net pounds went one ounce in silver and 2.15 ounces in gold, the net value per ton being $35.57. Another lot of 102 net pounds ran 163 ounces in silver and 357.70 ounces in gold, the net value per ton being $7,238.33.

SHIPMENT FROM THE BOOSIER.

Thirty Tons of Mill Ore and 12 of Smelting Grade.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 11.—H. J. Austie, whose strike on the Boosier has attracted attention to Tenderfoot hill properties, made a shipment of considerable importance from the mine today. It consisted of 30 tons of mill ore estimated at $25 a ton and 2 tons of smelting grade. A conservative estimate on the latter is from 7 to 0 ounces. Late development at the mine has been very satisfactory to the lessee who is really prospecting with a view to sinking a new main working shaft rather than making any attempt at production. This prospecting has so far consisted of a series of drifts and winzes all in ore. Today at a depth of about 250 feet from the surface in the drift run southeast from the second winze there is four feet of ore which assays across its face $72, $108.40, $21.20 and $36.80. In addition to this there is a rich streak of from three to six inches left standing that runs up into the hundreds.

Work On the C. C. and M.

Jackson and associates of Colorado City started work today on the south end of the Iron Chief, Little Ella and Red Rock properties of the Colorado City and Manitou company lying south of the Hoosier. S. W. Vidler who has obtained a lease on the north half of these claims has received the necessary papers and will start work next week. It is understood he has strong financial backing. The Hoosier vein on its southeasterly trend is known to pass through these claims for a distance of nearly 1,000 feet.

Other properties on Tenderfoot hill that have been started up in the last week or two are the Friday of the White City company, the Monday of the Silver State company and the Dolphina of the Goldstone company. The lessees on the Monday are already sacking ore and a good looking vein has been struck on the Dolphina in a cross-cut tunnel. The lessee on the Josie B. is making regular shipments and a number of other properties on the hill are receiving attention at the hands of prospectors

The Colorado King, lying east of the C. O. D., on Globe hill, has been leased for a term of three years to H. J. Austie, the fortunate lessee of the Hoosier. Work will be started on Monday.

Woods Shipments.

Special to the Gazette

Victor, March 11.—The shipments from the properties controlled by the Woods syndicate for the present week reached the magnificent total of 1,170 tons. This is a considerable increase over last week and a splendid record for the management. The shipments were made up as follows: Gold Coin mine, 730 tons, Consolidated Gold Mines company Wild Horse 250 tons, Deadwood, 65 tons; Battle Mountain Consolidated company's Trail, 75 tons. Connections were made this week between the Trail main working shaft and the lower Tram tunnel which has been driven a distance of 550 feet. Increased shipments may surely be looked for from he properties of his company.

Queen Isabella Bought.

A settlement of the adverse against the Minnie Bell of the Wilson Creek Consolidated company by the Queen Isabella owned by Priest and associates has been made by the purchase of the latter claim by the Wilson Creek company. The deal was successfully negotiated by J. Maurice Finn who in return for services and money expended is understood to have received a block of 100 shares of Wilson Creek stock. To meet this payment and other liabilities the capital stock of the company has been increased from 1,000,000 shares to 1,350,000 shares. One hundred thousand still remain in the treasury and the company is now practically free from debt. Cal Magner and associates are shipping from $20,000 to $25,000 monthly from the Minnie Bell and are paying the company a handsome sum in royalties.

DANTE DEVELOPMENT

Has Resulted In the Opening of a Fine Body of Ore.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 12.—The development work which is being carried on by the Dante company in the lower workings of the mine has resulted in the opening up of a fine body of ore in the sixth level at a depth of 450 feet. The shoot was encountered a few days ago and its extent is as yet unknown, but Manager Stoltz tonight said that everything broken is good pay and a considerable quantity of it is high grade mineral. V. Z. Reed was up from the Springs today and visited the mine in the afternoon.

A 15-horse-power electric hoist was installed yesterday over the winze being sunk jointly by Thatcher and Nash of Pueblo and the Associate Gold Mining company in the Gold Sovereign tunnel. This winze is down about 50 feet and screenings from the bottom run from $16 to $18 to the ton. Assays on seams of quartz return values of three ounces and upwards and it is believed the winze is being sunk on top of a rich shoot. The Associated company is also hoisting good ore from the old Lovett shaft, where it is believed the extension of the Epperson cross vein has been encountered. This company has 200 tons of ore out at mills and smelter and which is awaiting settlement. It also has 25 tons in the bins ready for the market. A 12-months sub-lease was granted yesterday on the old Grant workings west of the Gold Sovereign tunnel to Wogan and Marquise who will commence work in the morning.

Shipments and Strikes.

Phillips and associates leasing on the Nighthawk, adjoining the Gold Sovereign on the north, are getting out a big tonnage of low grade ore from a depth of 130 feet which will average about one ounce to the ton. Their vein is a wide one.

The last load of the first shipment from the Whipp and Glenn lease on the Lansing of the Pinnacle company was hauled from the mine today. The consignment in all will amount to about 30 tons and the returns from it will be awaited with interest. Owing to the extraordinary values obtained in assays on this ore estimates on the value of this shipment at this time can be nothing but mere conjecture.

It is reported tonight that Captain Tobin, who for some time past has been doing a large amount of work on the Bertie on Carbonate hill, has discovered good pay. Captain Tobin, who is backed by Michigan capital, first sank a 300-foot shaft besides doing a large amount of crosscutting without returns. His backers, however, were not discouraged and a new shaft was started higher up the hill. In these new workings pay has been found and it is earnestly believed from good authority that the assays from the bottom of the shaft run from $27 to $300 to the ton. The strike, like the recent ones on Tenderfoot hill, means much for Cripple Creek.

STRIKE ON ORIZABA NO. 2

Is Said To Eclipse All Former Finds On Beacon Hill.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 13.—A strike has been made on the El Paso Gold Mining company's workings on the Orizaba No. 2 which is said to eclipse all former finds on Beacon hill. Crosscutting at a depth of 225 feet at the bottom of the old Justin and Whitney shaft, which is known as the main working shaft of the El Paso company, three feet of ore has been encountered which assays across its entire width nearly four ounces to the ton, while in it are found pockets and kidneys of the rich sylvanite ore which brought the mine into prominence two years ago. While the strike was not public property this morning the inside was well posted as evidenced by the opening price on the exchange. On tonight's exchange here 28¾ cents was bid but 30 cents was the lowest price at which any was offered. The shares, if the strike holds out as it has every indication of doing since the same shoot has been opened up on the Reardon, Hight and Simms joint lease on the Orizaba and Lonaconing to the north, will likely go still higher.

Williams and associates, leasing on the Climax, owned by the Londonderry company have opened a fine shoot of ore at a depth of 150 feet. The pay streak which is 15 inches wide assays $168 to the ton. The Devon Mining and Leasing company, operating the Londonderry made a 15-ton shipment a few days ago.

The lessees on the North Star, on the northeast slope of Bull hill, adjoining the W. M. S. of the Colorado City and Manitou company are replacing the winze now in use with a steam hoist. A strong vein carrying values of better than one ounce to the ton has been cut in the shaft and the lessees, Colorado City railroad men, intend to work the mine for all that there is in it.

THE FIRST CALL.

Brisk Business Done by the Cripple Creek Exchange.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 13.—The Cripple Creek Mining Stock exchange held its first call tonight. A brisk business was transacted, over 100,000 shares of mining stock changing hands. As had been expected, the cheaper shares were the heavier tracers. Bull Hill and Squaw Mountain headed the list with 12,500 shares at 3½ cents, closing strong at that figure. C. K. and N. sold to the extent of 12,000 ranging from $9.50 to $10.50 per thousand, Mars Consolidated, owing to the recent strike, was in demand and 12,000 shares found ready purchasers at 27½, closing at 3 asked. Goldstone sold 12,000 at 1 cent, Golden Dale 10,000 at $6.50 per thousand, Gladys A. 5,000 at $5.50 per thousand, Hayden Gold 6,000 at from 1⅞ to 1½, Little Cut Diamond 4,000 at 2½. Silver State 5,000 at 2, Acacia 4,500 at 10½ and Reno 2000 at 2½ were among the leaders with a number of 1,000 blocks of other stocks. The total shares sold amounted to 108,000.

The opening of the exchange was inaugurated by a band concert and then, after President Airheart had made an address, Caller Green got down to business. The room was crowded to suffocation and both buying and selling orders were evidently plentiful. As a whole there was but little variation from the prices on the Springs exchange in the leading stocks while an entirely new market has been opened for the cheaper shares. The officers of the exchange are: T. F. Airheart, president, H. E. Woods, of Victor, vice-president, W. W. Cuthby, secretary, Curtis J. Smith, treasurer and W. H. Green, caller. The call tonight lasted from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock.

WHAT GOLDEN FLEECE [illegible] LAST YEAR

Report Shows Total Receipts From Ore Sales of Nearly $40,000— The President's Report.

The report of the Golden Fleece company for 1898 shows gross receipts from ore sales of $38,411, with disbursements of $67,065, of which latter amount about $[illegible],000 were expended on account of mill and tunnel and for new properties. The cash balance Jan. 15, 1899, was $21,191.05. The president in his report says in part.

"During the last half of the year development work was curtailed, pending a series of tests as to the treatment of the low grade ore of the mine. These tests have resulted in plans for a concentrating mill, which is to be erected during the coming season.

"The advisability of running a tunnel to cut the Fleece vein at a great depth, for economic working of the property, has long been acknowledged, and a right of way for this tunnel has been acquired, with the necessary ground for dumpage, buildings, etc. The first contract of 100 feet on this tunnel has been completed.

"The company has filed upon four other (adjoining) claims and is now proceeding to the patenting of the same. It will then control 125 acres of ground.

"The amount of low grade ore, broken and blocked and ready for transportation to the mill, is estimated as sufficient to pay for the construction of the mill and for running the deep tunnel a distance of 3,000 feet. The production of the mine and mill will be devoted during the coming year to a thorough development of the mine. No dividends can be expected in the near future, unless this development opens up rich bodies of ore in addition to the low grade ore on which the development will be pushed."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF [illegible] SOUTH VESS AT ELDORA

The Upper Ten Company Will Place Some of Its Shares on the Market at Five Cents Each.

Mr. Will am G. Shapcott, president of the Upper Ten Gold Mining company, which is operating the Upper Ten mines at Eldora, has issued a circular letter which says in part.

"At a recent meeting of the directors of this company it was decided to sell a limited number of shares of its treasury stock at the exceptional low figure of five cents per share, to be used for development purposes. The company is pushing the Helene W. into a mine as rapidly as time and money will permit. This mine is equipped with a complete steam hoisting plant, and has every facility for making a shipper. Ore from this property at a depth of 60 feet assayed $50 per ton. A chlorination mill of 75 tons daily capacity is located almost within a stone's throw of this mine, where the ore could be treated and the bullion produced.

"This company owns three patented claims, several others in process of patenting, besides a number of other claims, aggregating over 90 acres of mineral land—all in the Eldora mining district, about 50 miles from Denver. The capital stock of the company is 850,000 shares, par value $1 each—all full paid and non-assessable. Treasury fund, 250,000 shares.

The Creston lease on the Jack Pot has a little over a year to run, and it was reported the other day that $50,000 had been refused for the ease.

Another strike rumor current yesterday says that the Happy Day of the Anaconda company, has a rich ore body. No details were given and the rumor could not be confirmed.

[illegible]

Results of the Mountain Mining News of the Past Week

SHOWING RECORD OF MINES

Figures that will Give Some Idea of the Output from the Cripple Creek District During the Week —Production is Not Being Curtailed and March Promises to be a Record Month—Brief Review of Events in the Mining World — A Week's History.

The ore that was stored in bins during the stormy weather when it was impossible to make regular shipments is gradually being sent to the mills and the returns on the same are coming in from time to time, although it is impossible, of course, to compile a record that will represent the actual output from the Cripple Creek district for any one week

For various reasons comparatively few returns are available on the Saturday ending the week for which the shipment review is written, but from such returns as are at hand, and which have come in during the week, it is possible to give an idea of what the various mines in the Cripple Creek district have done during the preceeding seven days.

In speaking of these shipments, it is necessary to reiterate the old and well-known story to the effect that production is being maintained in a very satisfactory manner, and that there is no indication of a falling off in the output of the famous gold camp. To repeat this at the end of each week is the briefest way to state the facts

The Week's Developments.

Leaving the matter of shipments for a moment, it is interesting to note what has transpired in the mining world for the past week, and which may be considered of first importance among the many events. The beginning of a crosscut from a depth of 250 feet in the Mountain Beauty, with a view of cutting the famous Hull City vein, is of a good deal of interest as promising to determine whether or not the Mountain Beauty people will get this vein, this being a matter that has long been under discussion. Another matter is the acquirement, by the Woods Investment company and the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate, of the contro of the Little Joan company, a fact brought out at the annual meeting held during the past week.

Perhaps of greatest moment to the mining interests of Colorado is the announcement that a Colorado "corner" will be established on the London (Eng) exchange, in which Cripple Creek ores will be given ample space for exhibition purposes. This movement promises to develope into something of unusual importance and make Colorado mines better known in foreign countries, where there is always a great deal of capital seeking investment.

The agitation relative to the Hull City placer title seems to be set at rest by the announcement made this week that the case will not be re-opened in Washington and that the title will remain undisturbed. In the line of litigation, the Isabella matter has attracted a good deal of attention, and from all appearances there seems to be little danger that the triangular fraction in controversy will be found to have been overlooked by the Isabella company. There does not seem to be much doubt about the Isabella's ownership of this fraction, but of course the courts will have to pass upon the matter before all fears are set at rest. In the same line, too, it is announced that the Matoa people have filed another suit to recover $50,000 for ore extracted by the Chicago-Cripple Creek Tunnel company from Matoa ground. The plaintiffs recently obtained a large judgment against this same company in the same kind of a case, and this new suit is to recover on ore alleged to have been taken at a time not covered by the first suit. The annual meeting of the Acacia company resulted in the re-election of the old directorate. The reorganization of the Damon company disclosed the fact that the company is controlled by Messrs. McKinnie, Lennox, Giddings and the Woods Investment company. The reports from Damon properties are excellent.

The Week's Strikes.

The strike of greatest significance and largest proportions is the finding of marvelously rich ore in Pinnacle property, in the Lansing claim of that company, the returns from which run as high as 100 ounces to the ton. Also, the announcement of an entirely new strike in the Sarah Ann McDonald claim, adjoining the McClure of the Pinnacle company, and in which the latter company owns a half interest. The ore has been opened up at a depth of only 2 feet, and already runs $46 to the ton. There is every indication that the vein will enter the McClure of the Pinnacle company and cross the Lansing claim.

Among the other strikes may be mentioned the finding of gold, silver, lead and copper on lot 4, block 52, Hayden Placer addition to Cripple Creek, high-grade sylvanite in a drift from the 250-foot level in the Specimen; the encountering of a second good vein in the Lillie, from which in going through the vein on the dip some $16,000 was taken out, a rich find in the Annie Rooney claim of the Moon-Anchor company, separate and distinct from anything previously opened up, the opening up of $1,000 ore in the Jack Pot properties by the Creston Leasing company These strikes have all been pretty well confirmed, and may be counted among the genuine new discoveries of the past week. There have been other reported strikes, but they still lack confirmation.

Some New Leases Granted.

The famous lessee, Carl Johnson, who has been so eminently successful, has taken a lease on the properties of the Union Bell Gold Mining company; Ramsey and Hastings have taken a lease on the Hercules property, the north half of the Maria A. has been leased to C. F. Baxter.

Returning to the matter of shipments during the past week, the following is a partial list of what some of the Cripple Creek district mines have sent out from their properties. The figures in all cases do not represent actual shipments, but, rather, production, for in some instances it has been impossible to get the ore to the mill. The figures will, however, give a fair idea of the activity that is in progress throughout the district, and will show that the mines are not running out of ore or in any way being curtailed in the matter of production.

It is freely predicted that with good weather March will be a record-breaker, both in tonnage and value. Every freight car on both the Midland Terminal and Florence and Cripple Creek roads is in use, and still there is a universal kick from the mine managers on account of the scarcity of rolling stock. Ore-haulers are away behind in their contracts, and it is a fact that double the number of teams now engaged in this work could be kept busy, for the balance of the month at least. Ore buyers for the different mills are not looking for ore, as they claim that the tonnage being sent to their plants from old customers is more than can be handled. One mill last week received at the rate of 400 tons per day. This plant has a capacity of about half that tonnage. Lost time caused by bad weather and snow blockades is being rapidly made up. The record of some of last week's shipments is appended:

Dante.

The production from the Dante last week amounted to about 65 tons, as follows: One car from the Johnson shaft settled for on the basis of $68.40 to the ton, one car from same place, $27.40 to the ton, another car from Johnson shaft, $22 to the ton; half a car from this shaft, $60.10 to the ton, one car from this shaft, $19.50 to the ton, also 15 tons from the Close Shave lease, the returns on which have not yet been received.

Matoa.

Carl Johnson, leasing on the Half Moon, owned by the Matoa company, is now outputting at the rate of 35 tons per day of $35 rock. He recently sent out a 60-ton shipment of about two-ounce grade.

Lucky Guss.

Warne and Griffin, the lessees on the 100-foot level of the Lucky Guss, marketed 14 tons of ore, of which four tons was smelting grade of seven-ounce value, and the remainder mill ore of about $30 to the ton.

Kimberly.

Returns have been received on a recent shipment from the Kimberly. One lot of 16,503 net pounds went one ounce in silver, and 2.15 ounces in gold, the net value per ton being $35.57. Another lot of 102 net pounds ran 163 ounces in silver and 357.70 ounces in gold, the net value per ton being $7,238.33

May Queen.

A carload of ore was shipped from the Wogan and Marquis lease on the May Queen, on Womack hill, estimated to return values of two ounces to the ton. The ore came from a drift run at the 100-foot level. The May Queen is owned by the Cripple Creek Consolidated company.

Thompson.

Settlement was made a few days ago for a 30-ton lot shipped from the Thompson that netted $6,000.

Vindicator.

The different lessees on the Vindicator company's ground are making regular and heavy shipments. During the past week Johnson and Hoskins sent out three carloads of three-ounce rock. Dubois and Cornell two cars of $30 and the Baltimore Leasing company 60 tons of the same grade of ore. The mine is now producing on an average 120 tons a week.

Hoosier.

Lessee Austie, leasing on the Hoosier, on Tenderfoot hill, is sending out considerable low-grade ore, and the high grade is being carefully sacked and kept for a separate shipment.

Zenobia.

Simmons and associates shipped 22 tons of $96 ore to the smelter and 35 tons of $40 ore to the Brodie mill the first of the week from their lease on the Zenobia.

Pharmacist.

Regular shipments are now being made from two shafts on the Pharmacist. J. S. Murphy, a thoroughly competent miner, has secured a three-years' lease on the ground and is now engaged in sinking the main working shaft an additional 100 feet. Saunders & Co., leasing on what is known as the Water Ditch shaft, received returns a few days ago from a shipment of high and low grade. There were only a few sacks of the first grade, but it went at the rate of $1,080 per ton; the second grade went $49.60 per ton

Buckhorn.

Powers & Co., leasing on the Whippoor-will, owned by the Buckhorn company, made their first shipment last week. The lot will consist of 15 tons of $40 rock and five tons of $200 ore.

E. Porter Gold King.

The E. Porter Gold King, on Gold hill, worked under bond and lease by Messrs. Adams and Adsit, has been coming to the front good shape in the past few weeks. Two feet of ore is now being followed at the 270-foot level. The last carload was settled for at the rate of 3.57 ounces. The extension of the International ore shoot, which was recently encountered at the 300-foot level is known to run through the E. Porter, and drifts are now being extended for it.

Gold Sovereign.

Slater and Williams' sub-lease on the Whister shaft of the Gold Sovereign company sent out two carloads of two-ounce ore.

Arequa Townsite.

R. J. Simmons made his first shipment of 20 tons last week from his lease on block 18, on the Arequa townsite.

Elkton.

The Elkton mine has at present probably more and better ore blocked out than at any time in the history of this mine. The daily production is from 90 to 100 tons, the greater portion of which is of mill grade. In the south drift at both the 400 and 500-foot levels a wide body of ore is now being worked. At the fourth level it is 25 feet wide, and is broken with machine drills and without any sorting runs better than $20.

Union.

Thomas & Co., leasing on the Porcupine shaft on the Union company's ground, is mining some very good ore. A 20-ton lot of $50 rock was sent out last week.

Raven.

The output from the Raven company's properties last week consisted of 120 tons that averaged all the way from $30 to as high as $70.

Canon City and Cripple Creek.

The Canon City and Cripple Creek company has struck it rich in a block of ground which is being worked under lease on the Specimen. In a cross-cut at the 270-foot level the shoot was entered and two and one-half feet of pay rock found. Seams and streaks of sylvanite as well as free gold run through the vein, and assays on picked samples of the rock would run away in the thousands. The last shipment of second grade taken from the 150-foot level averaged a little better than $50.

Acacia.

The Bowling Green company, leasing on the Burns, owned by the Acacia, have out about 40 tons of ore that assays from two to five ounces.

Miscellaneous Shipments.

Ex-Banker Dow of Denver, who is successfully operating a lease on the X Mineral King, U Mineral Lake, in the saddle between Battle and Squaw mountains, made a good sized shipment of screenings and sacked ore that is expected to return high grade values. Assays on the screenings show the ore to run from seven to ten ounces, while the quartz runs from 37 to 50 ounces to the ton. The mineral is coming from a seam from three to six inches in width found in a drift at a depth of about 80 feet.

During January a trifle over 7.8 dry tons of ore were shipped from the Lillie mine which returned a gross total of $39,460.61. This shows the splendid average of $54.92 per ton, which indicates that the mine is in splendid condition. The total expenses for the month amounted to $21,480.70, so that the actual total net profit was $17,909.81.

BIG STRIKE IS REPORTED IN THE GOLD SOVEREIGN.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A big strike is reported in the Gold Sovereign, and its genuineness was reflected yesterday by the advance in the stock. The advance, though important, was not as hysterical as might have been expected on the strength of the claims of the greatness of the strike. It will take time to exploit the extent of the find.

[illegible]

Decision Rendered by Pueblo Land Office

AGAINST THE ROXANA CO.

Locations Declared Invalid in Form and Substance

THE APPLICATION FROM [illegible]

By Inference the Land Office Takes the Position that the Land Claimed By the Roxana Company is Legally and Properly Owned By the Isabella—The Document Is a Long One and Carefully Analyzes the Claims of the Roxana Company.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, March 1[illegible].—"We hold that the Red Cross and Ferdinand locations are invalid in both form and substance."

Such is a phrase that conveys in brief the substance of the decision of the Pueblo land office rendered this afternoon rejecting the application of the Roxana Gold Mining company to a triangular strip of land on which it is said the richest ore find of the Isabella has been made.

The document is a lengthy one in six typewritten pages and analyzes the claims of the Roxana company in extense and then throws cold water on the assumption of the Roxana as though from a fire hose. The applications are thrown out not only because they are in themselves not in conformity with law and practice, but the local office, by very direct inference, takes the position that the land claimed by the Roxana company is legally and properly owned by the Isabella.

The irregularity of the Roxana application is set forth at length. The applications as made are held to be irregular and not a little stress is put upon the manifest purpose of a single claimant with three applications to secure various kinds of holds upon the triangular strip. Referring to this trick the decision says: "If it were vacant public land it would be subject to location upon discovery of mineral within its boundaries," thereby committing the office here to the opinion as the language will show that the strip is not vacant. Attention is also called to the peculiar form of the claims for which patents were asked. These words are used: "It is the opinion of this office that a valid mining location cannot, as in these cases, be legally predicated or based upon a discovery made on a mere speck of the earth's surface, and thence extended a long distance over patented areas to reach and include another small fraction having no apparent connection with or relation to such discovery."

GREEN CROSS INCLUDED.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

In yesterday's Gazette, in the account of the Pueblo land office decision on the Roxana applications, the Green Cross claim was inadvertently omitted. The first two paragraphs of the special from Pueblo should have read as follows:

"We hold that the Red Cross, Green Cross and Ferdinand locations are invalid, both in form and substance."

Such is a phrase that conveys, in brief, the substance of the decision of the Pueblo land office rendered this afternoon rejecting the application of the Roxana Gold Mining company to a triangular strip of land on which it is said the richest ore find of the Isabella has been made.

HOW WORK IS PROGRESSING —IN THE ACACIA PROPERTY.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Nothing is risked in the prediction that this property has a future—even a great future. Three sets of lessees are working in the Burns claim and three in the Morning Star claim. The Bowling Green outfit on the Burns has a four-foot vein of two to five-ounce ore. It is the well-known Pinto vein and crosses the Burns at an angle that gives it over 400 feet on the vein.

The next lease north is breaking good ore on another vein that crosses the property, although they are still close to the surface.

The Pittsburg outfit, on the Morning Star, has already struck fine ore and are also hoping to catch the extension of the new strike on the Pinnacle property. They are putting up expensive machinery and pushing things. There are but few of the partially developed properties in the camp that at present look so promising as the Acacia, and the stock would be selling on its merits at 20 cents but for the suit recently brought against the company for a trifling trespass on Pinto ground. The trespass is admitted but it was an inadvertence and all the ore broken remains in the bins and can be turned over to the owners—and that is believed to be all the suit will amount to. The opinion has been freely expressed that the suit was instigated to knock the Acacia stock by parties who began to appreciate its value only after it had gone up. This may or may not be so. Such things are always likely when a property shows unexpected values. The trespass is admitted but the defendant claims that no damage has been done, because the identical ore taken can be turned over.

BRIEF MINING INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST.

(From Wednesday's

[illegible]

For Feet of Pay and Some of the Very Rich

STANDARD TUNNEL PASSED

The Company Will Probably Have 270 Feet of the Ore Shoot—It Will Make a Big Producer Out of the Mine—In Line With What the Management Said a Year Ago.

When about a year ago the Good Standard tunnel cut through the property of the El Paso company, the three Orizabas and other claims, and did not strike any ore, a good many people stated that there was no more ore in the claims. The management, however, gave it out that to them it proved nothing, that the tunnel people must have missed the vein, or words to that effect. The events of the past few weeks have proved the truth of their statement and during the past three days have been amply verified.

A Big Strike Made.

A rich strike has been made on the Orizaba No. 1 claim of the El Paso company, and a big vein of ore giving assay values of $...100 has been opened up.

The strike was made three days ago while drifting north from the cross cut, and there is every reason to believe that the ore body is of generous proportions. The vein is six feet wide and one foot of it is composed of granite quartz richly streaked with sylvanite. Besides this there are eighteen inches is a black gouge which gives va ues of $267 to the ton, and the rest of it gives low grade values. At least four feet of the vein gives good values.

In October of last year the management placed a plant of machinery on this claim and continued the sinking of the shaft which had already been put down to a depth of 110 feet by lessees. At a depth of 220 feet cross cutting was begun west to cut the vein, but at the point of intersection no values were obtained. From this point the ore has improved with every shot until at the present point, a distance of 130 feet from the cross cut the big strike has been made.

Some Rich Specimens.

President George Bernard has samples of the ore on exhibit on at his office. He has only had two assays made which gave the returns mentioned above, but he will go to camp in a few days to inspect the property. He hasn't any doubt that a big ore shoot has been opened up that will yield immense returns to the company, for it is upon their own workings that the strike has been made.

The rich ore was taken from the hanging wall of the vein and the foot wall seems to be a low grade body. The ore was made on the same level where the Kimberly lessees are working at a point 220 feet north, and there is every reason to believe that the ore shoot will continue until it comes in contact with them. This will give the El Paso vein a length of 270 feet, as 50 feet of the Kimberly workings is in El Paso ground.

A parallel lead has also been opened up on the line dividing the Orizaba No. 1 claim and the Fanny B. claim. This is being operated by Lessee Tillery. At a depth of 25 feet in his shaft he has struck a nine inch vein of ore which runs $200 in gold to the ton.

FINDLEY, AND WHAT THE VARIOUS LEASES ARE DOING.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

None of the leases on this property are breaking ore at present, but neither of the leases has run out of ore, and the present condition arises from the fact that both the Carpenter and the Steelsmith outfits have for the last month been sinking. In both of these the best ore was in the bottom of the lowest levels and they had comparatively little stoping ground above. The Carpenter outfit has sunk an additional 50 feet and last Friday started a new level from the bottom of the shaft to catch the vein, the pitch of which carries it out of the shaft. They estimate that it will be reached from the present bottom of the shaft at a distance of not more than 15 feet and they expect to strike it early in the week. As they quit breaking with nine feet of ore that averaged better than two ounces in the bottom of the drift, the new level will give them 50 feet of profitable stoping with all the chances of increased values—and all the workings of the Hull City placer, the Minnie Bell and the Atlanta huddled together in this vicinity show continuous improvement in values with depth. The Carpenter lease has already proved very profitable and the lessees are pushing their enterprise with great energy.

The Steelsmith, however, has not yet proved so profitable, but the greater part of their work was done in hunting for the west vein on the upper levels and the vein when found was of little value. After they abandoned the west vein, however, and went after the east vein they made far more profit, though nothing like so good as in the Carpenter lease. Here again, however, the best values were in the bottom of the drift, with decreasing values toward the surface as well as decreasing quantity. The shaft in the Steelsmith lease is about 30 feet from the vein. They reached the 400-foot level yesterday, and will at once drift for the vein, which they may expect to reach within 10 days. They will then have 100 feet of stoping ground. They are still stoping in a small way on the 300-foot level. The Steelsmith lease is worked with immense energy and the lessee's confidence in the proposition is proved by the fact that he desires to get an extension of his lease before he comes into bonanza ore. The extension ought to be granted, for Steesmith is one of the most energetic miners in the camp.

The two leases farther up the hill have small stringers of ore but are still too close to the surface to expect big results.

MODEL OF A STAMP MILL THAT WILL DO GOOD WORK.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mr. W. H. Lloyd, whose shops are at 320 West Cucharras, placed on exhibition at the chamber of commerce yesterday a fine working model of the stamp mill which he has built from plans of his own invention. This stamp mill has received notice in these columns before, but since this time, some months ago, improvements have been made which add to the capacity as well as the lightness and cheapness of the machine. This stamp mill is Mr. Lloyd's, and he is backed in his enterprise by local capital. The ordinary stamp treats on the average about one tone of ore per day, but this machine, which go two in a battery, from 10 to 15 tons every 24 hours is claimed, as the capacity of the two drops. The stamp is heavy, being 1,200 pounds, and has a sliding motion as well as the drop, and this is what adds so materially to its capacity. It is claimed for it also that it requires less power than the ordinary stamp mill, tests showing that one-half horse power per ton is sufficient. The initial cost is also cheaper, and being much lighter it is much more easily and cheaply transported. Mr. Lloyd has a 300-pound mill erected in his shops and will be willing to show it at work to interested parties.

THE ATLANTA PROPERTY IS PRODUCING FIVE-OUNCE ORE.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Atlanta is coming out in great form. They are getting a good quantity of five-ounce ore from the Findley vein after it dips into their ground and are working right up to the line of the Carpenter lease but at 100 feet deeper than the Carpenter level—thus demonstrating the improvement in values which the Carpenter people are sure to encounter as they go down. The Atlanta also has struck a fine vein in the bottom of the shaft—which they think is going to prove great. This lies about 60 feet east of the Carpenter vein and promises greater values. Its direction is northwest by southeast and it also crosses the Findley ground. In fact it is thought probable that it is identical with the vein now being exploited in the northern lease on the Findley near the surface.

THE NIPPLE MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

There has been little printed lately about the Nipple Mountain Gold Mining company, although there have been some inquiries concerning it. This company owns six full claims on Nipple mountain, south of Victor. The company's debt at the present time will not exceed $700, including everything, and there are about 70,000 shares of stock in the treasury.

There is now no work being done on the claims, but work on some adjoining claims has disclosed good ore bodies indicative of possible future development that will prove profitable. The officers of the company are Mr. William Clark, president, and Mr. Arthur Cornforth, secretary, both located in Colorado Springs.

Nipple mountain is a big low-grade proposition and a large vein of ore has been found in the company's properties which returns values of about $18 a ton, and the ore has been opened up on all of the company's claims. About $2,500 worth of work has been done on these claims. The properties are located about two miles from the railroad and comprise in all about 61 acres. The company is capitalized for 1,000,000 shares.

Nipple mountain has recently come into a good deal of prominence in virtue of rich strikes reported to have been made there. A Victor correspondent gives the following account of this section:

The west spur of Nipple mountain is known as Green mountain. A number of claims were located there in 1892 by Paul brothers of this city. Some prospect work was done on the claims but the locators failed to find shipping ores and sold their properties to a Council Bluffs, Iowa, company for $1,200. The Iowa people did some work and finally abandoned the claims.

In 1897 a prospector named J. E. Thomas re-located three of the claims and named one of them the Robbers' Roost. He found that the rock in the vein running through the Robbers' Roost carried a very large percentage of free milling values. Assays taken on the rock returned as high as $81 per ton, the lowest being $7.20. Many mine runs have been made which show that the average free milling values are not less than $12 per ton.

A tunnel has been driven on the vein 120 feet and it has been discovered that the free milling character of the rock continues down to a depth of 150 feet.

The width of the vein on the surface is about 65 feet, and it has been traced for 3,000 feet and the values and free milling nature of the mineral on the surface are the same as has been shown in the tunnel.

E. B. Thomas, Thomas Reilly and E. E. Thomas are the owners of the property and they are about to erect a 10-stamp mill and concentrating plant. Other parties have located an extension of the vein to the north.

Expert Fred B. Mills of Colorado Springs was here after having examined the properties and he reports that it is one of the biggest free milling propositions that he has seen anywhere in Colorado.

Water will be obtained from Millsap creek, which supplies an abundance for mining purposes throughout the year. The discovery of the free milling character of the rock around Nipple has drawn attention to the district and there will doubtless be a movement of prospectors there as soon as the weather permits.

THE PROPOSITION TAKES DEFINITE SHAPE

Colorado's Ore Exhibit in London Seems To Be Assured.

The matter of sending a comprehensive and complete collection of the ores of Colorado to England for exhibition at the International Mining exposition to be held in London this summer has taken definite shape. The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has taken up the matter and on the evening of Friday the governing committee passed the following resolution:

Whereas, There is a proposition by the board of governors of the International Mining exhibit, in London, to give space and opportunity for an exhibition of minerals and the mining industry of the state of Colorado, we, the governing committee of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association, favor the movement and recommend Mr. Claude Sachs, of Colorado Springs, as a proper and capable party to act as local secretary and to assist in collecting and forwarding such contributions as can be secured.

Preliminary Work.

The local secretary yesterday did some preliminary work to push the matter and found a very favorable feeling to the proposition among the prominent mining men of the city. From present indications it would seem that a very valuable and comprehensive lot of ores can be gathered together from over the state and one which would do justice to the great industry of Colorado. The work starting in this city showed, of course, that the Cripple Creek exhibits would likely predominate, but communication is to be had with Leadville, Aspen, Creede, Eldora, Gunnison, Boulder and the many other points where specimens of ore could be secured, and undoubtedly the whole state will be well represented.

Some Wonderful Specimens.

The Molly Gibson and Argentum-Juniata mines of Aspen have both yielded up some wonderful specimens of silver ore and they can be exhibited in such a way as to be convincing of their genuineness and great richness. Those interested in Leadville and other camps can undoubtedly produce some wonderful ore specimens from the various districts, while it would seem to be comparatively easy to get a fine array from such well known properties as the Portland, Isabella, Independence, Moon-Anchor, Raven, Matoa, Anchoria-Leland, Gold Coin, Gold King, Strong, Lillie, Vindicator, Hull City Placer, Union, Jack Pot, Work, Elkton, El Paso, Orphan Bell, and many others in the Cripple Creek district.

Several Tons of Specimens.

The ore sent will probably aggregate many tons in weight—possibly five or ten tons. As the rock will be of the very richest kind, the gold ore running hundreds and thousands of dollars to the ton and the silver ore being a most pure white metal. On the whole, it from five to ten tons of the rock are sent out it will certainly comprise the very richest lot of ore that ever passed over a railroad track.

It has been suggested by some that the specimens secured be left in London permanently and be presented to the museum of the Royal School of Mines or some such substantial institution at the close of the exposition. In some cases this will probably be done with the permission of the owners of the ore, but in others the rock will undoubtedly have to be returned. There are already several nice specimens of ore at the government institution in London. Mr. William Weston sent over quite a nice collection some time ago, for which he received acknowledgement and thanks. It is understood also that there is some nice Moon-Anchor ore there, but a larger representation of Cripple Creek ores there would be a good thing for Colorado.

The Geologist is Interested.

Mr. T. A. Rickard, state geologist of Colorado, is taking a very active interest in the work of securing the collection and will exert his influence in England and Colorado for the general good of the state's mining industry. The opportunity to show Colorado's mining greatness to the British investing public under most favorable conditions and at a most opportune time is generally appreciated and a great deal of good will undoubtedly come of it. The thing is being taken up along broad lines, all disclaiming any personal pecuniary interest in the matter but being willing to work and help to secure for Colorado proper representation and recognition. It seems that all that is now necessary is a united effort among the mining men of the state which will bring with it success for Colorado and a good share of the general prosperity.

The mining exposition is to open early in May next, but the exhibit should be in London several weeks prior to that date so that there may be time to make a proper arrangement of the ores and make as good an exhibit as possible. There is, therefore, no time to be cut to waste and work upon the collection must be started upon at once and worked upon with a unanimity of purpose which will lead to the success of the whole proposition.

ITEMS FROM ELDORA.

Special to the Gazette.

Eldora, Colo., March 9.—A break in the weather Tuesday caused the spirits of our citizens to rise a good many degrees. No wind blowing. No snow falling, and the sun shining. No one can appreciate the change unless they have been enjoying these other luxuries, such as wind and snow, for the past three months. One young man in writing to his parents this week said that Eldora had two seasons, winter and August. Tuesday was the first day that Old Sol has had full sway for many weeks. The weather has just simply monopolized the mining news. Still it has not closed down any of the mines.

Virginia Shipment.

The Virginia managed to get out a shipment of ore a few days ago, and the Village Belle commenced to haul down a carload, but the snow drifted into the Spencer mountain road so badly that the team could not get through. They are in hopes of shipping three carloads soon. The carload from the Virginia gave satisfactory returns. The first-class, sylvanite and tellurium, ran $10 per pound; second grade about $500 to the ton, while the lowest ran over $100 to the ton. During the last few days they have opened up a new ore shoot in the stope of the 116-foot level, the best of which is estimated to run $15 per pound.

The Terror, Virginia, Gold Coin, Village Belle, Enterprise, Lucy Grace, Revenge, Maud W., Denver group and the Helene W. are in shipping ore and all are working their regular force of men except the Denver group. Its owners are now in Colorado Springs enjoying a vacation.

Activity on Jenny Creek.

A great stir is being made over on Jenny creek, about three miles southwest of this place. H. P. Barbour of Denver, who represents a New York syndicate, has about 20 men at work. They are driving the Walter A. tunnel, which is a tunnel site proposition. It is being run on the vein, and is now in over 150 feet, and shows a good sulphide vein. This syndicate has lately got control of the Eclipse property, buying the bond and lease of T. J. Mountz, Hon. Charles Hartzell and others, paying $2,500 for said lease and bond. The property is cased and bonded for $40,000.

Colorado Springs Man Injured.

Another man has experienced the folly of drilling into a hole that has once been shot. Ernest McConnell of Colorado Springs, who was working on a claim on Tennessee mountain, near the Sulphide hotel, went to drilling in a hole that had been fired and it is supposed that he struck some powder. An explosion took place, scattering pieces of rock in all directions. He was injured on different parts of his body, his eyes, of course, receiving the worst injuries. It is feared that he may lose the sight of one or both eyes. He was taken to his home in the Springs.

Our public schools have closed for the season. They commenced early last summer. Professor Dutro and Miss Elken, both of Boulder, have been the teachers and have given good satisfaction. The school gave an entertainment Tuesday evening at Church's hall. Five graduated from the eighth grade.

Billie Wanner, general manager for the Upper Ten Mining company, is in the Springs this week on business for the company. R. R. Morrison, also connected with the same company, is in the Springs and Denver on mining business.

D. C. Welch of Denver, who with others has a bond and lease on the Ironsides on Chilldendon, is spending the week in camp looking after his mining interests.

Rev. John Whisler, pastor of the Methodist church of this place, has returned after a vacation of two months on account of poor health, and the stormy weather.

W. W. WISHON SPEAKS WELL OF THE LOS ANGELES SHOWING.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Mr. W. W. Wishon, the well-known mining man of Butte, Mont., was in the city yesterday. He had just returned from Cripple Creek where he had been making an exam nat on of the Los Angeles company's property.

Mr. Wishon reported on this territory some months ago and states now that the property shows improvement since his last visit. The condition of the mine at the present time shows very plainly that the favorable report made was correct and conservative to a degree, and indicates also that there is a much better showing in the Los Angeles than the general public imagines.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORPHAN BELL COMPANY

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company, was held at the office of Spurgeon and Cassidy, in the Hagerman building yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Out of a total issue of 921,000 shares, 797,000 shares were represented at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The following were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: D. H. Imer, T. E. Hunter, E. Hunter, T. E. Burbridge and E. Hunter.

The board of directors afterward met and elected the following officers: T. S. Hunter, president; T. B. Burbridge, secretary and J. E. Hunter, treasurer and general manager.

Mr. A. E. Rope has purchased the seat on the mining exchange formerly held by Mr. J. P. Pomeroy.

E. C. WOODWARD,
ASSAYER and CHEMIST.
Telephone 313 21 East Kiowa St.

[illegible]

Was Held in This City Yesterday at the Company's Offices

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

New Board Consists of George Bernard, P. W. Middoch, S. S. Bernard, J. W. Mahoney and Dr. J. W. Graham—The Company Now Has Nearly $5,000 in Bank—Reports of President and Treasurer—What the Mine Has Done.

The annual meeting of the El Paso Gold Mining and Milling company was held at the offices of the company in this city, in the El Paso bank building, yesterday. Needless to say, the most important development of the meeting was the announcement of the wonderfully rich strike in the property, particulars of which are given in another column.

Out of a capitalization of 900,000 shares, of which there are 810,000 issued, there were represented at the meeting either in person or by proxy, 601,502 shares. The following board of directors was elected: Messrs. George Bernard, P. W. Middach, S. S. Bernard, J. W. Mahoney and Dr. J. W. Graham. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors the following officers were elected: George Bernard, president; P. W. Middach, vice president; S. S. Bernard, secretary and treasurer; and J. M. Jordan, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Production and Expense.

The treasurer's report for the period from March 7, 1898, to March 13, 1899, contained the following items of general interest:

The cash in bank March 7, 1898, was $1,268.51. The total expenses for this period amounted to $13,985.99. Included in the expense items were the following: Labor, $5,521.12; salaries of officers, $300; general expenses, $179.15, surveys and patents, $599.40; paid to lessees, $3,581.18, office expenses, $78 13. The balance of the expense account is made up from the ordinary charges incident to mining operations, such as hauling charges, explosives, freight, milling, sampling, etc.

The ledger account March 13, 1899, has the following items of interest: Loss and gain, $114,271.25; amount received from ore and bullion sales, not including Fanny B. production, $210,099.16, and to this should be added $52,080, being the production from the Fanny B.; paid in dividends, $10,795; paid for mining property $928,900; attorneys' fees, $1,236; salaries of officers, $750; general expense, $562.15; paid to lessees, $150,769.28; the other items being such as are incident to mining.

The ledger balance also shows that the cash in bank on March 13, 1899 amounts to $4,551.47.

Report of the President.

President George Bernard submitted his annual report. It deals with the operations on the properties of the El Paso company during the past year and also makes mention of the recent rich strike that was made in the Orizaba No. 1. The following is the full text of his report:

I desire to submit the following report regarding the operations of your property for the past year.

At the last annual meeting your property was all leased to the Standard Tunnel and Transportation company, this lease having been made some six months previous and at the expiration of former leases.

The tunnel company worked the property until about May, 1898, and failing to encounter pay ore quit work, and on August 19th, 1898, your directors declared this lease forfeited for non-compliance with terms of same.

Soon after getting possession of the property a lease was granted to Gibbs and Jones to work the old stopes of the Fannie B. workings, and about November 1st our directors decided to purchase a plant of machinery and prosecute work on the unleased portion of the property.

Sinking was begun in what is known as the Rex shaft, which was already 140 feet deep and timbered with square timbers. This shaft was sunk an additional 80 feet, which gives a depth of 220 feet.

At this point a crosscut was run about 50 feet to the vein and beyond without finding any va ues. A drift was then started north on the vein and at a distance of about 15 feet ore has been encountered of very high values. We have drifted on this ore body about 15 feet and at the present time the vein is six feet wide with 2 1-3 feet of good ore, one foot of which will average $1,100 per ton and 18 inches $260 per ton, with some low grade ore on the foot wall.

About two months ago a lease was granted to Messrs. Reardon and Simms, who were at that time operating on the Kimberly property immediately adjoining. They were given a lease on 50 feet of the line of the El Paso vein running south.

They have drifted south 50 feet from the north line of the property and have a good body of high grade ore opened the full distance of their lease at a depth of 220 feet.

Another lease was recently granted to Mr. Clint Tillery, on all of the company's ground lying east of the El Paso-Fannie B. vein. At a point about 100 feet east of the El Paso vein and on the line of Orizaba No. 1 and Fannie B. claims he has opened a parallel vein that gives promise of being quite an acquisition to the property.

This vein when opened by Mr. Tillery was merely a small seam at the surface, but with development it has widened to eight inches of $200 ore at a depth of 25 feet.

We have practically lost the past year because of leasing to the tunnel company, and the fact of their failure to find pay ore has unjustly discredited your property very much.

At the beginning of the past fiscal year the title to the company's property was not perfected, so it was deemed advisable to purchase developing claim and perfect title to all claims owned, all of which has been done. Your company has no debts of any kind and there are 89,750 shares of treasury stock remaining in the treasury, together with $4,551.47 in cash and the property equipped with a good plant of machinery with which we can mine to a depth of at least 500 feet.

In concluding I desire to congratulate you on the splendid showing of your property at the present time, and I feel warranted in predicting a great future for the El Paso Gold Mining and Milling company.

VINDICATOR OF OREGON.

Owns 320 Acres of Valuable Placer Ground.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Vindicator Placer company, a Colorado corporation owning territory in Oregon, is the proud possessor of a receiver's receipt for 220 acres of placer ground. The papers concerning the matter turned up yesterday and are now in the possession of Mr. Chas. F. Potter, the attorney for the company, who has pushed the work through the various offices in very quick order.

The company's territory is located in St. Joseph ne county, and on what is known as the Cascade range. The richest deposits are found in what is supposed to be an old river bed and benches and placers located in various places. The deposits are very generous and several test pits put down show very good average values. The gravel and sand in some parts of the property is quite deep. One of the pits put down had a depth of 78 feet before bed rock was reached, and the average value of the dirt from grass roots down was $2 per cubic yard.

Hydraulics at Work.

Mr. J. F. Campbell, who is largely interested in and is manager of the company, has been at the placer several weeks. He states that the hydraulics are now working in first class style day and night. Prior to the first of the month, it was not possible to work the property, owing to the dryness and cold. The company has two hydraulics and some days ago made a test run of 10 hours. Only the top soil was treated, but the run gave a clean up of the yellow metal valued at $400. The metal saved is a mixture of fine and coarse gold some of the pieces found being fully an inch long half an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick. Some of the pieces are quite smooth, indicating that they have been moved a considerable distance, while others are but little worn and have evidently been deposited practically in one place for a number of years. These placers have been worked in a crude way for years past and men with rockers and pan have been able to make good wages.

Splendid Water Supply.

The Vindicator company has a splendid supply of water for its placers. At a distance of some 1200 feet from the point of operation, a place has been found where there is a sudden fall in what is thought to have been a tributary to the old river. A drop of 250 in a distance of 1,200 is hereby obtained which makes a splendid pressure for the hydraulics. The company has put in some 1,800 feet of piping, half a mile of flume and a quarter of a mile of sluices. The piping starts in at the water supply with a diameter of 22 inches, and is gradually reduced in size to 20, 18, 16 and 14 inches and finally to 11 inches, where it meets the hydraulic.

While the pipe was being laid and ditches and sluices built, the company employed as many as 40 men, but now that everything is in working order, only 10 men are required to keep things going day and night. There are a number of buildings of different kinds on the placer, and all the men live on the ground.

Besides the 220 acres, for which the company has just obtained receiver's receipt, it also owns another 100 acres of ground upon which patent work is now being done. Stock in the company is owned practically by the same persons who own the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek, and the interests obtained in Oregon are the direct outcome of the money made in the El Paso-Teller county gold camp.

DAMON COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Meeting Was Held in This City Yesterday—New Directors Chosen.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Since the opening up of a rich ore body in Damon property several well-known mining men have been gradually acquiring control of the stock of the company. Several deals in connection with Damon stock have been mentioned from time to time, the latest of which was the transfer of a block of 100,000 shares from Mr. V. Z. Reed to Mr. J. R. McKinnie and others. Prior to this a block of about 100,000 shares was secured by a syndicate consisting of Mr. Reed, Mr. McKinnie, Mr. William Lennox, Mr. Giddings and others. For some time past, too, the Woods Investment company has been absorbing such stock as has been offered on the market, the result being that the company has secured large holdings.

In this way the stock held by the old directors, or at least some of them, has passed from their hands and has been acquired by Messrs. McKinnie, Lennox, Giddings, and the Woods Investment company. This necessitated a change in the board of directors, and a meeting for the purpose of electing new directors and officers was held in this city yesterday. The new board of directors elected consists of Messrs. William Lennox, L. L. Aitken, J. M. Hawkins, E. W. Giddings and F. M. Woods. The new officers are: William Lennox, president; L. L. Aitken, vice president, J. M. Hawkins, secretary and treasurer.

Interesting Damon Facts.

The property of the Damon company consists of 20 acres on Bull hill in one of the richest sections of the Cripple Creek district. Receiver's receipt has been obtained for that claim on which the rich ore was recently uncovered, and the entire property of the company will be full patented in a short time.

On the Diamond claim, the lessees, the Alert Mining and Leasing company, have opened up good ore and in going down a distance of 30 feet from the top of the new ore body they have taken out ore to the value of about $1,500. A recent shipment of Damon ore ran as follows: One lot of 10 tons returned values of $79 to the ton; another lot of 12 tons went $36 to the ton, and a third lot, of screenings, ran about $22 to the ton.

The lessees are still pushing development work, and can make another shipment at any time they wish. The ore is holding up in value and the ore body shows the same values in the face of the drift both north and south. The vein is in place and has every indication of permanency.

In the Brocklebank lease, to the west and south of the Alert company's lease, good ore has also been opened up but the ore body is not yet proved to be continuous.

Another lessee on the west part of the property has a large body of low-grade ore, but whether or not it is the Wild Horse vein has not yet been proved.

The members of the Damon company as reorganized are very well known in the mining world and are considered among the most prominent and substantial mining men in the state.

They have all been successful in this line of work, and their reputation as conservative and reliable men comes not alone from the fact that they have been successful but from the more important fact that they are all competent to judge of the value of a mining proposition and have a practical knowledge that enables them to examine and understand a mine in all its underground workings.

Before taking up the Damon properties they examined the ground and satisfied themselves that Damon could be opened up into one of the big mines of the camp. It had been very favorably reported upon by several of the most competent mining engineers of the state, and this fact, taken in connection with the further fact that the present owners also made personal examinations and reported favorably, determined the reaction in getting the controlling interest in the company.

THE MONTREAL TROUBLES HAVE BEEN AMICABLY SETTLED.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The internal troubles of the Montreal Mining and Milling company have at last been amicably settled. The sale of the controlling interest which was practically made some time ago, has resulted in the retirement of Hardwick and Burbridge, trustee, the latter selling for $15,000 cash. There is still a payment of $16,000 due, making the price for the control something like $31,000.

The company as reorganized elected the following board of directors yesterday: James F. Burns, Irving Howbert, Frank G. Peck, M. Kinney and F. M. Woods. The officers are: President, James F. Burns; vice president, Irving Howbert; treasurer, Frank G. Peck, secretary, M. Kinney. The stock of the company will be registered with the International Trust company of New York and placed on the market at once.

Those interested in the purchase of the controlling interest of the Montreal company are: James F. Burns, Irving Howbert, Frank G. Peck, F. M. Woods, H. E. Woods, Harry Mills, George Harnan and George M. Carter, all of whom are well known mining men.

Mr. Burns is president of the Portland company, Mr. Howbert, of the Anchoria-Leland, Mr. Peck is treasurer of the Portland. Messrs. F. M. Woods and H. E. Woods are of the Woods Investment company of Victor, and the others Harry Mills, John Harnan and George M. Carter are all prominently identified with mining interests in this state.

Arrangements are being made for active work by Lessee Harry Mills and associates, to whom the lease was given some time ago and reported in these columns. This lease has eleven months to run. The operators will immediately negotiate for the placing of machinery on the property, and development will be pushed at a rapid rate. Steam hoists will be installed on the ground and the work of sinking a vertical shaft to a depth of several hundred feet begun at once. There are now 140 tons of ore on the dump awaiting shipment that will run from one and one-half to four ounces.

The Montreal Gold Mining and Milling company owns the Fluorine claim on Copper mountain; the Engineer's Luck, and Little Mary on the summit of Mineral hill, The Spring Valley, on Rhyolite and Mineral hills, and the Carbonate placer, between Mineral hill and Copper mountain, comprising in all 42 acres of ground.

The Fluorine claim is the only one that has been developed to any extent. It was the first property to yield ore in this end of the district, and its production has been remarkable. In fact it may be said that no other property in the district has yielded such values at the same depth as the Fluorine. Ore was first struck on the property in November in 1897, and from that time until December 10, 1898, the ore taken from the property amounted to $117,000. This was all taken out within 80 feet of the surface, that being the present depth of the shaft. This work was done under the Moffat-McClurg lease and without any machinery, a windlass being the only equipment on the property. The average grade of the ore ran $30.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, March 13.—During the first hours of the call at the exchange today there was a big crowd of on-lookers who were drawn together in anticipation of a busy and bullish market. The information given out in the Gazette Sunday morning as to the favorable decision of the land office in relation to the Isabella-Roxana matter would, it was thought, send that stock skyward. At first this was found to be true, as the stock went strong at 95 and 96 at the opening but fell heavily after that and wound up selling at 86⅞, or lower than Saturday's close, when the result of the ruling at Pueblo was supposed not to be publicly known. Trading in the stock was very heavy and over 80,000 shares of it changed hands.

The Bernard stocks were the bullish ones of the morning. Elkton opened at 99 and advanced to $1.01½ on comparatively limited trading. El Paso was also quite strong and advanced to 28 with over 20,000 sales, with 28½ bid for more at the close. The strength of the latter stock was due to the remarkable developments of the mine and Elkton also was influenced by the good showing of the property.

Among the other stocks in the mines list, Jack Pot made a very good showing with 22,000 sales at prices ranging from 36¾ to 37¼, opening and closing at the lower figure. Specimen showed activity and strength at 9⅞ and 10, but Work was weak and went as low as 18¾. Findley made a good showing and advanced to 15 on over 15,000 sales. In the prospects Pinnacle was the busy one with over 36,000 sales, dropping, however, from 12 to 11¼.

In the unlisted stocks a very good amount of trading was done. Independence opened at 62 and wound up at 63, showing a neat advance during the call; Gold Coin went strong at $1.90 in small lots; while in the lower priced ones Colorado City and Manitou was going strong at 5¼ with a credit of 20,000 shares; Acacia was busy at 10⅝, Magna Charta at 2⅞ and 3, Kimberly at 7¾, Gold Sovereign at 4⅞ and 5, Republic at 5½ and Emma Aimee at 1.

Shipping Mines.	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	29	32	....
Anaconda	53	56	....
C. C. Con.	9¼	9½	....
Dante	13½	13⅝	6000
Elkton Con.	1.01¼	1.02	5700
El Paso	28½	20	20062
Favorite	4¾	5	....
Golden Fleece	30	39	....
Ingham Con.	8¾	9	1470
Isabella	86¾	87	80400
Jack Pot	36½	37	....
Lexington	6¾	8	....
Matoa	39	39⅞	....
Mollie Gibson	....	30	....
Moon Anchor	1.02	1.04	100
Portland	1.73	....	500
Prince Albert	....	5	....
Specimen	9⅝	10	6000
Union	20¾	20½	1000
Vindicator	....	....	....
Work	18¾	18⅞	3500
Prospects.			
Alamo	7	7⅛	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Croesus	005	0065	....
Currency	4⅞	5	....
Findley	15	15¼	15500
Good Hope	0025	003	10000
Hayden Gold	1¼	1½	1000
Magnet Rock	3	3⅛	8000
Marion Gold	004	....	....
Mobile	3⅞	4	5000
New Haven	2⅞	2⅛	1000
Oriole	2	2½	1000
Pilgrim Con.	....	5⅞	....
Pinnacle	11⅛	11¼	36500
Princess	3⅞	4	....
Silver Gold	0085	009	....
Trachyte	5	5¼	....

Unlisted.	Bid	Ask	Sales
Acacia	10½	10⅝	11000
Altamont	1⅜	....	....
American Con.	4½	....	4000
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Aola	1⅞	2	....
Arcadia Con.	4	....	2500
Atlantic and Pacific	006	007	5000
Bankers	8¼	9	....
Banner Gold	1⅝	1½	1000
Battle Mountain	31	32	500
Ben Hur	5⅝	5⅞	6000
Blue Bell	6	6½	2000
Bob Lee	1½	1⅝	14000
Bristol	....	....	....
Broken Hill	....	1⅞	....
Buckhorn	3½	....	4000
C. C. and Manitou	5⅛	5⅝	20000
C. K. and N.	000	1	7000
Colfax	1⅜	1½	....
Columbine Victor	15	....	1000
Copper Mountain	2⅛	2¼	1000
C. and C. C.	7⅛	7¼	....
Defender	004	005	....
Des Moines	2⅝	2⅞	....
Eclipse	001	....	....
Emma Aimee	....	1⅛	17000
Enterprise	7	7½	....
Ernestine	007	0075	11000
Fanny B.	004	0045	3000
Fanny Rawlings	45	50	....
Flower of the West	2⅛	2⅝	2000
Franklin	1⅝	2	2000
Garfield Con.	12	....	500
Golden Age	1	1⅛	16000
Gold Coin	1.85	1.91	1000
Golden Eagle	2¼	2½	....
Gold and Globe	5	....	....
Gold King	....	91	....
Gold Sovereign	4⅞	5	17000
Goldstone	1	1⅛	6000
Gould	....	8⅞	2000
Granite Hill	2½	2⅝	1000
Henrietta	003	004	....
Humboldt	....	2¼	2000
Independence	62½	63⅛	7500
Ironclad	2⅞	3½	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Kentucky Belle	....	1½	....
Keystone	9	9¼	1000
Kimberly	7½	7¾	14000
Lucessa	0075	008	....
Loraine	002	0025	....
Los Angeles	10½	12	....
Lot 16 Gibson	0045	005	....
Magna Charta	2⅞	3	28000
Mil. and C. C.	002	0025	2000
Monarch	3⅞	4	1000
Mountain Beauty	5⅞	5½	4000
Mount Rosa	27	28	5000
Mutual	4½	5½	....
Nugget	11¾	12	4000
Old Gold	15	17	5000
Ophir	23¼	25¼	2000
Orphan Bell	7	8	....
Pappoose	4½	4⅞	2000
Pharmacist	5½	5¾	17000
Rattler	2⅞	3	2000
Ramona	5	5¼	8000
Red Umbrella	....	....	....
Reno	2½	2¾	....
Republic	5½	5⅝	9000
Sacremento	4⅞	5¼	6000
Sedan	007	0075	....
Shannon	008	0075	....
Silver State	1⅞	2	11000
Squaw Mountain	0095	1	....
St. L. and C. C.	006	0065	....
Temonj	9½	11	....
Theresa	9	....	2500
Virginia M.	4	4½	8000
Wheel of Fortune	0055	0065	4000

SEPARATE SALES.

Shipping Mines.

Dante, 6000 at 13½.
Ingham Con., 470 at 8½, 000 at 9.
Specimen, 4500 at 9⅞, 1500 at 10.
El Paso, 281 at 26, 500 at 27⅞, 500 at 27⅝, 5281 at 28, 1000 at 28¼, 3000 at 27, 3500 at 27¼, 1000 at 27⅛.
Elkton Con., 100 at 99, 1700 at 99½, 500 at 99⅝, 1600 at $1.00, 1200

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12 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

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That we are always ready to take your butter, eggs, potatoes, pork and produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries, paying you the highest market price and selling you goods as low as the lowest.

E. L. PAMPTON & CO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODLAND PARK.

Wm. Brown, who runs the over and freight line between this place and the Springs, was severely injured by his wagon upsetting on a defective bridge near Cascade last Saturday. A couple of footmen came to his assistance, got him from under the wreck, and Henry Vaughn drove his team home. At this writing Mr. Brown is resting easily at his home, and it is hoped that no serious results will follow.

Lee Aldridge, who was recently hurt by driving into a missed shot at Cripple Creek, is visiting at Joseph Thebeans, recruiting from his wounds.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mulnix died last Friday at Gillette. Interment was made at this place. The certificate gave pneumonia as the cause of death.

Joseph Braun left last Sunday for a few weeks' visit to Denver.

B. F. Nott, the eating-house manager at Cascade, was in town last week Tuesday.

Will George was at Florissant last Thursday.

Mrs. Tom Nichols, who is sadly afflicted with rheumatism, went to Colorado Springs last Thursday.

Mr. McBay, of Erna, Mo., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Rumside.

Harry Fertig left last Friday for a visit to the northern part of the state.

Miss Rose Hughes is visiting at Four Mile.

Mrs. J. R. Wilson returned last week from a visit to friends in Denver.

Joe Metz is buying cattle with the evident intention of becoming a "cattle baron."

Harry Hacksman concluded that Pueblo was not to his liking, and returned last Monday to stay this time.

Lumber is now arriving daily from Henry Lawson's mill at North Cripple Creek.

O. N. Abbott, of the Butcher Boy crew, left for Denver last Sunday evening on a short business trip. He has 38 feet of his contract completed on the Butcher Boy shaft contract.

Al Richardson, of the Kansas camp was in town last Thursday with his wagon, the first time since the holidays—he says the snow is going fast.

A wagon load of ore from the White Elephant lease, near Pemberton, was taken last week to Denver for treatment.

A letter from Hon. H. C. Childs announces that the Brotherhood cyanide mill will surely be built at Chrystola, in the Ute Pass, this spring.

Miss May Wilson visited Manitou last Saturday.

A pleasant dance was held at the Odd Fellows' hall last Thursday night.

Miss Allie Saunders is at Cripple Creek.

Mr. Fernsworth, the barber, has received an addition to his pension, running it up to $50 per month.

A three-span bridge on the Colorado Midland burned last Tuesday and delayed traffic for several hours.

C. W. Ball of Golden gulch was in town last week, and reports that the Frisco cyanide plant will start up in the early spring. The company is advertising its ground for patent "Straws show which way the wind blows."

The Farrell concentrator is preparing to resume work soon.

William Rodgers reports the finding of a new lead on Bald mountain last week.

Merton and Hackman resumed work on the Klondyke last Monday.

Ed Weston was in town last Friday from Golden gulch.

Dr. George was called to Pemberton last Friday.

FALCON.

Mr. William Henderson, formerly of this place but lately of Limon, Colo., has returned here and will take charge of the pump here again, in place of Mr. Butler, who leaves to take a position on the steam shovel.

Mrs. J. G. Butler, who was reported seriously ill last week, suffered a relapse and has been lying at the point of death nearly all the week. She is now slightly improved. Dr. Berry is in attendance.

Mr. D. T. Cuthbert of Roswell spent Saturday night with his family.

Miss Bessie Cuthbert was visiting friends in Calhan Thursday and Friday. She was present at the exercises attending the last days of school.

Mrs. R. R. Logan and Mr. Benjamin Robinson were attending to business matters in Colorado Springs Wednesday.

Mrs. G. W. Walters has been slightly under the weather for the past week.

The weather has been much improved during the past week and the snow has nearly all disappeared.

Mr. Theodore Notz left on Tuesday for California, where he went to look at the country, and if he finds the prospects favorable will move his wife there. Mr. and Mrs. Henley will follow them in the fall.

Mrs. G. W. Walters made a flying trip to Eastonville Tuesday.

Word was received here that Mrs. A. G. Spencer of Roswell, formerly of this place, suffered a severe accident Monday night. She was walking in a shed back of the house when she fell into the trap door of the cellar, which she did not know was open. She fell to the bottom and suffered a severe fracture of the knee which has kept her bedfast for the past week. Her many friends in this place wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Arthur Walters, son of G. W. Walters, has gone to work on the Rock Island under H. H. McEwen.

ROSWELL NEWS.

Mrs. White has been one of the recent sufferers from a grippe.

Beatrice Finch has been absent from school for about two weeks on account of sickness.

Mr. Robert Knowles is building a large chicken house and expects to go into the poultry business extensively this spring.

Mrs. M. J. Griffin, the postmistress, is expecting her mother from Chicago soon.

Mrs. Spencer, proprietress of the Roswell hotel, who fell down cellar on Monday, March 6th, hurting herself quite seriously, is gradually getting better.

Mr. William Lenning left for Kansas in a covered wagon last week. His family went on the train. They will make Kansas their future home.

Miss Lenora Braden is now staying in the millinery department of the New York Cash store.

The King's Daughters Circle met with Mrs. J. N. Thompson last Tuesday evening. Quite a few were present.

"Uncle" Henry Finch with his one-horse cart may be seen almost any day hauling lumber for his new house.

Last Friday afternoon Miss Decker, from Colorado Springs, assisted by a friend, organized a Junior Loyal Temperance Legion. There were about 35 children present and it seemed to be very much interested. The following officers were elected: Mabel McFarland, president, Ernest Mills, vice president; Mabel Braden, secretary; Daisy Thompson, treasurer; Frank Randall, usher.

Fanny Adams has been sick for the past two or three days with a light attack of la grippe.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Weber, president of the W. C. T. U. of Colorado Springs, came out and held a gospel meeting at the church. She expects to come out and hold services again next Sunday and will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Draper.

FOUNTAIN.

Elmer Vreen of Pueblo spent Sunday in Fountain.

Rev. Smith filled the Baptist pulpit for Rev. Haycraft the past week. The latter has been holding a series of meetings in Colorado Springs.

Myrtle Nebeau of Monument has been visiting friends in Fountain the past week.

Miss Durkee of Denver has been a guest of Mrs. Belcher at the Mitchell for several days past.

Arthur Love has purchased the Frank Barge property, on the corner of Main and Missouri avenue.

Frank Thompson and family of Pueblo have been visiting relatives in the city.

W. B. Lock left last Saturday for Ft. Worth, Texas. He expects to be gone indefinitely.

The recent cold weather has had a tendency to keep up the grippe in and around Fountain.

Mabel Clinger spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends in the Springs.

Mr. John Link and wife from Buttes, made Fountain a pleasant call the latter part of the week.

CASCADE.

Delightful weather the past week.

Miss Ellen Peasley and Master Richard Patty left last week for the west. Miss Peasley went to California and Master Patty to Oregon.

Mr. W. Coffin and family spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Fisher.

A party of eastern tourists were taking in the sights of the canon last week.

Mrs. Charles Payne and little daughter of Colorado Springs, were visiting Agent Payne's family last week.

Messrs. Fisher and Pelton are erecting a saw mill in the vicinity of Cascade.

A number of Cascade young people attended the theater at the Springs last week.

Mr. E. J. Fiske was down from camp last week.

Mrs. Alex Crowe went to the Springs last week to obtain medical treatment.

Miss Helen Fisher spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

GWILLIMVILLE.

Mr. Thomas Gebbie of Falcon was visiting his parents last week Monday.

Owing to the bad weather and deep snow, Rev. William Hogle has been unable to keep his appointment at the church for the last month and the attendance at Sunday school has been very small.

The old settlers of the Divide say this has been the hardest winter they have seen for 25 years. It is very hard on stock and feed is getting scarce, although the loss has been comparatively small so far. Farmers are of the opinion that after all this snow the coming season will be very favorable for crops.

Claude Cartwright has returned to Altman. He was very much improved in health.

A very interesting spelling school was held at the school house Monday night. There was quite a large attendance.

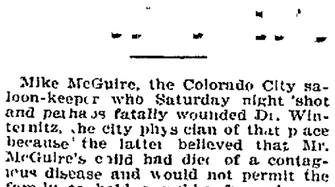
Mrs. Della Galley has returned to Colorado Springs after a few weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Pring.

R. J. Gwillim went to Colo Springs on business last week.

Mr. Pettigrew has been sick with la grippe for the last few weeks, but he is much better now.

Weather Record.

Following is a record of the weather for the week ending March 10, 1899, as recorded for the Weekly Gazette by Mr. Emery P. Moon of Husted, Colo: Maximum temperature, 70 degrees, on Wednesday, March 8; minimum temperature, 4 degrees below zero, on Saturday, March 4. Weekly mean temperature, 35.8. Direction of wind: North 2 days, south 4 days, west 1 day.



Mike McGuire, the Colorado City saloon-keeper who Saturday night shot and perhaps fatally wounded Dr. Winternitz, the city physician of that place because the latter believed that Mr. McGuire's child had died of a contagious disease and would not permit the family to hold a public funeral, was released from the county jail early yesterday afternoon on a $10,000 bond. It was signed by a number of prominent property owners of Colorado City.

The announcement that Mr. McGuire is no longer in custody, after the excitement which prevailed in Colorado City on Saturday night, and which was scarcely less high Sunday and yesterday, and the strong feeling which pervaded the entire community, will doubtless cause some surprise. The application for a bond was made yesterday, however, and it was decided by those in authority that there was no reason why it could not be granted. The amount was placed at $10,000, and the names of Jacob Becker, Anthony Bott and Bi Love were affixed as sureties. All are well known property owners of Colorado City and Manitou and are old friends of Mr. McGuire.

These gentlemen and one or two other friends of the prisoner accompanied Mr. McGuire when he left the county jail. They drove directly to the man's home in Colorado City, where he remained during the rest of the day. He saw no one except a very few intimate friends. It was stated that there was nothing for the papers and it is understood that Mr. McGuire remains in the same mental condition or attitude as that of the previous days since the shooting.

The bond will be in force until there is some further action taken, as a result of the shooting.

Condition of Dr. Winternitz.

All kinds of rumors were heard on the streets yesterday relative to the condition of Dr. Winternitz. It was rumored that he had died and so that he was out of danger.

Dr. Mafflett, who is attending the wounded physician, was seen at a late hour last evening by a Gazette man, and gave out the following statement: "There has been during the day comparatively little change in the condition of Dr. Winternitz. I left him a short time ago and his temperature was then a little higher and his pulse a little faster than it had been before, but these were the conditions that were to be expected. I hold at present a pretty hopeful view of the case."

[illegible]

Mrs. F. S. Ellis of Moon Weber Street Died Yesterday

ALEX. GRANT BADLY INJURED

Colorado Springs Experienced Yesterday Probably the Most Disastrous Runaway in Her History—One Person was Killed, Another was Badly Injured and Several Others Narrowly Escaped Being Struck Down by the Infuriated Team—The Horses Ended by Smashing Into Robinson's Window.

Mrs. F. S. Ellis died at her home, 712 North Weber street, at 5 o'clock last night as the result of one of the most disastrous runaways that has ever taken place in this city. Mr. Alexander Grant, the owner of the team, lies at his home on East Cache La Poudre street, suffering from two broken ribs and several cuts and bruises as a result of the same runaway and several other people have scarcely gotten over the fright which they experienced while trying to get out of the way of the maddened horses.

Mr. Alexander Grant, an old gentleman, was driving a spirited team hitched to a buggy shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon. As he was coming up Nevada avenue the horses became frightened at something and started to run. They soon got beyond control of Mr. Grant and were dashing up the street at a terrific rate of speed. At the corner of Nevada and Vermijo, the team made a sudden turn to the west and dashed along the south side of the Alamo park. At Tejon street they made another turn and continued their mad flight with Mr. Grant helpless in the buggy.

Hurled from the Buggy.

They ran straight across Tejon street and had not proceeded half a block when they come in contact with a tree in front of the fruit stand just south of the Spaulding house. The force of the impact was so great that Mr. Grant was hurled from the buggy to the ground. He was picked up and carried into the residence of Mr. W. C. Stark where Dr. Grover attended him. His injuries were found to consist of two broken ribs and a badly cut head. He was in great pain and agony but was relieved somewhat by the doctor and was later carried to his home on East Cache La Poudre street.

Knocked from Her Wheel.

At the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, Mrs. Ellis and a gentleman were riding south on their bicycles. They were riding some distance apart and the horses dashed between them. The horrified crowd on the sidewalks saw the animals knock the two from their wheels and then dash up the streets. Many rushed to the assistance of the two unfortunate people. The gentleman got up and was not hurt to any extent. But the lady on the ground and was evidently badly hurt. Tender hands picked her up and carried her into the Colorado Springs drug store and Dr. Horn was called. He responded quickly but the human and several friends had arrived in the meantime and the doctor was told that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were Christian Scientists and did not desire any medical assistance. The doctor withdrew from the case immediately and the friends made arrangements for taking the lady home.

Meanwhile the horses continued their wild run up Tejon street. Bicyclists and pedestrians on the street ran to all sides in the effort to get out of the way of the maddened horses and several narrowly escaped being run over.

Smashed the Plate Glass Window.

At the corner of Pike's Peak avenue the team suddenly swerved and dashed onto the sidewalk in front of Robinson's drug store. The crowd quickly scattered but two ladies were almost too slow and escaped being knocked down almost by a miracle. The horses plunged wildly and the sound of broken glass told that they had run into the big plate glass window on the west side of the building. By this time the officers had caught up with the horses and the wild rush was stopped at this point.

Were Christian Scientists.

Later in the afternoon a stretcher was made and Mrs. Ellis was placed upon it and taken to her home on North Weber street. When placed on the stretcher Mrs. Ellis was breathing at the rate of four times a minute and it was evident that she was beyond all hope of recovery. As far as can be learned no medical aid was called in. Mr. Ellis, who is a carpenter, is also reader in the Christian Science church in this city. He sent for Mrs. Sweet the former pastor of the church to come to his wife's bedside. She came but after death had resulted.

Internal Hemorrhages.

Undertaker Law went to the house as soon as notified that the death had resulted. He said that a post mortem examination showed that the bones of her left hip were badly broken and that a big clot of blood in her chest indicated that the horse had stepped on her chest. Death came from internal hemorrhages. She spit blood constantly but did not regain consciousness. Her lip and chin were badly cut and her leg was also badly bruised.

Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral will take place from the home tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Mrs. Ellis was about 35 years old. She and her husband have lived here a number of years and are quite well known.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Most apropos for the closing of Lent comes a fancy dress ball given under the patronage of some of the well-known women of society whose husbands are members of the El Paso club.

This promises to be a very interesting occasion and will take place shortly after Easter. A meeting to make arrangements for this affair was held Tuesday at the home of Mrs. W. H. Leonard. The line, arse ball room of the Temple theater will be beautifully decorated, and together with the handsome costumes of the women and the colonial or fancy dress of the men, the sight will be an inspiring one. A those eligible for admission will receive invitations, the price of tickets being placed at $5, or $15 for family tickets. Mueth will serve and the music will be furnished by Barnes' orchestra. Those who attend will be received by the following prominent society women:

Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Egbert Smith, Mrs. William A. Bell, Mrs. Thomas E. Sherwin, Mrs. Percy Hagerman, Mrs. Charles F. Gardner, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. Geoffrey Rose, Mrs. William A. Otis, Mrs. H. B. Moore, Mrs. C. E. Palmer.

Regular rehearsals for the opera of the Mikado are being held at the Elk hotel. The Colorado college men and women who will participate will be trained for their parts at the college. The principal characters are already successfully rehearsing. The chorus can accommodate more sopranos and altos and any women who may wish to join can do so by applying at the Halle studio, 106 North Tejon street. The dates for the performance at the opera house have been settled upon, the evening performance being on April 22d and the matinee on the 23d.

The college glee club will start on their trip March 28th. Manager Nowels returned from his trip to the northern part of the state early yesterday morning. He has been out making arrangements for the spring trip of the club, and reports that the people are very anxious to hear the boys and that he had an easy time arranging the details for concerts. Easter Sunday comes April 2d, and this day will be spent in Greeley, where the club has many friends. They will sing both morning and evening at Easter services in one of the churches in that city. The Sunday of the last spring trip was spent in Greeley and the boys will have no objection to laying over in that beautiful city on Easter Sunday this year. The concerts in Denver and Pueblo are not finally decided upon yet but there is every probability that they will take place on April 4th and 5th respectively. The home concert on April 14th will be the crowning event of their season. The whole work of the year has been directed toward making the most favorable impression at the home concert. The club is about ready for the trip, which will begin in about two weeks. They have had frequent rehearsals since the last trip and are now in good condition.

At the annual election of members to the Mayflower society, held in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 22d, Mrs. Marion O. Barnes of this city was received into the society. The list of new members has been published in the Washington Post.

The young ladies' glee club of the college is getting ready to make its first appearance before the general public at their concert next Friday night.

The numerous friends of Mrs. E. Evans Carrington and Miss Carrington enjoyed their hospitality Thursday afternoon at the parsonage of the M. E. church. The guests were the women of the church and congregation. The reception lasted from 3 until 5.

The committee of the El Paso club fancy dress ball were delightfully entertained at dinner by the chairman, Mrs. W. H. Leonard, Tuesday.

Lent's dull cares were chased away by a select coterie of friends of Mrs. J. M. Ward, who met Wednesday evening at her invitation in honor of Miss Harriett Alcie Simms of Denver. The evening's entertainment was suspended shortly before midnight and refreshments were served.

Judge and Mrs. S. H. Kinsley tendered one of the largest euchres of the season to their large circle of friends Wednesday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shearer and Miss Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perkins, Mrs. Marie Dunning.

The members of Miss Minnie Martin's Sunday school class were delightfully entertained at her home Thursday evening. Amusing games for the young people were indulged in and afterwards light refreshments were served. Those present were Mrs. L. K. Jessup, the Misses Morgan, Rae and Alle McKinney, and Messrs. Keithe, Sutler, Atkins and McClanahan.

J. B. Pomeroy gave an elaborate dinner to a number of intimate friends at the El Paso club Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Partridge of Broadmoor entertained at dinner Wednesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, Mr. Hutton, Mrs. Geo. Lunt.

MOVEMENTS OF SOCIETY PEOPLE.

Mrs. Belle McIntyre has returned after an extended trip to Salt Lake and points in California.

Mr. Leonard E. Curtis attended the opera in Denver Wednesday night.

Mrs. D. Helfer, who has made an extended visit here, left yesterday for her home in New York.

Miss Mayme Shafer after a most pleasant visit with friends in the south returned Thursday.

The dance given by the '99 club Friday evening was well attended and greatly enjoyed by a large number of young people.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bonbright are enjoying a tour of the south. They are at present in Florida.

Mr. William F. Anderson and Miss Anderson spent the early part of last week in Denver, attending the opera.

F. E. Weeks of Chicago is in the city visiting relatives.

Mrs. George Crivel left the city yesterday morning for Chicago.

Miss Hattie E. Lindley, formerly of Colorado Springs, is engaged to be married to Mr. Fred Lindley. The ceremony will probably take place in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morley left Thursday for an extended southern trip.

Mrs. H. J. Ferguson and Miss Smith of 222 Willamette avenue left Thursday evening for the east for a year's sojourn in Philadelphia.

Mr. Earl B. Coe and wife of Denver were in the city yesterday visiting Mr. De Putron Gildeon.

Judge and Mrs. H. G. Lunt and Miss Lunt went to Denver Thursday to hear Melba.

Miss De la McNaly left last night for Los Angeles, Cal., via the Santa Fe.

Miss Julia Russell is in Denver attending the Melba grand attraction.

Miss F. L. Thomas has returned from New York.

Mrs. Mary Peasley and son left yesterday for the west. Mrs. Peasley goes to Fresno, Cal., and the son to Salem, Oregon.

Mrs. E. H. Baldwin and Miss Marion left the city yesterday for a trip to Mexico. They will be absent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hubbard, of Montpelier, Vt., are sojourning for a few weeks with their friends Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Perkins of 119 North Weber.

Mrs. L. H. McDill of this city spent several days with her sister, Mrs. Ella Knowles, in Denver, last week.

Mrs. John L. Armit will leave shortly for the east. Mrs. Armit has been ill some time, but is now able to be out.

Mrs. Henry McAllister, Jr., child and nurse leave for the east this morning to visit Mrs. McAllister's mother on Long Island.

Mrs. Percy Hagerman returned last week after an enjoyable visit in the east.

Miss Oma Fields with a few friends enjoyed the opera in Denver.

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NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of Margariet A. Childs, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of Margariet A. Childs of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso, and District Aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1899, the said Margariet A. Childs was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at my office, No. 14 De Graff block, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

John B. Cochran, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 17th, 1899.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of John G. Kinch, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

John G. Kinch, of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 3d day of December last past he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy, that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore, he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate, under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1899.

John G. Kinch, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss.

On this 11th day of March, A. D. 1899, on reading the foregoing petition, it is

Ordered by the Court, That a hearing be had on the same on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1899, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at room 14 De Graff building, in the city of Colorado Springs, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered by the Court, That the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court and the (Seal) seal thereof at Denver, in said district, on the 11th day of March, 1899.

Francis W. Tupper, Clerk.

To

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of said bankrupt's petition for discharge and order thereon, that creditors wishing to oppose said petition must enter their appearance in opposition thereto before said referee at the time and place mentioned in said order and file before said referee a specification, in writing, of the grounds of their opposition, within ten days thereafter.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 13, A. D. 1899.

John B. Cochran, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Chapman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Chapman, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in March next at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of February, A. D. 1899.

John W. Chapman, Administrator.

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A Specialty.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Samuel H. Kinsley, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did, by his certain deed of trust dated Oct. 28, 1895, and recorded Oct. 28, 1895, in book 180, at page 353, of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said county the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of lot number thirty-two (w. ½ of lot 32) in Bristol's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado; which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to Emma V. Wickwire the payment of the seven certain promissory notes of the said grantor, Samuel H. Kinsley, all bearing even date with said deed of trust, as follows: one principal note for the sum of eight hundred ($800.00) dollars payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, said interest evidenced by six interest notes, dated as aforesaid for the sum of twenty-eight ($28.00) dollars each and payable in six (6), twelve (12), eighteen (18), twenty-four (24) thirty (30) and thirty-six (36) months respectively from the date thereof, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of said grantor, Samuel H. Kinsley, to pay said notes when due, or either or any of them or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor thereof, or of the taxes on said property, it shall be optional with the legal holder of said note or notes to thereupon declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said notes, declaring said default or defaults in the payment of said note or notes, or of the taxes on said property, or the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said notes, indebtedness and the costs and charges of this proceeding.— to advertise and sell said premises at the place and in the manner and time as provided in said deed of trust and as authorized by the statute in such cases made and provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said principal note of $800 and of two of the said interest notes, to wit, those payable April 28, 1898, and Oct. 28, 1898, respectively, as well as of the taxes upon said property for the years 1896 and 1897 (which said taxes should have been paid by said grantor according to the provisions of said deed of trust), and the legal holder of said notes has duly filed with the said public trustee his written notice and demand declaring said defaults and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said notes and indebtedness together with all accrued interest on the same, according to the tenor thereof, as well as all moneys paid out for taxes and interest on the same; demanding, also, the said advertisement and sale for the purpose of paying the costs and charges of this proceeding:

Now Therefore, I, Otis Remick, public trustee of the said county and state, do hereby give public notice that, on

MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1899,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said date, at the north front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described property, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust and by law, giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase, in writing, reciting the name of the purchaser, the purchase price, a description of the property and giving the date at which the said purchaser will be entitled to a deed to the same unless redeemed in the time and manner by law required, applying the proceeds of said sale, (1) to the payment of the said notes and indebtedness and all interest due at the date of said sale, as well as all moneys advanced for taxes or other charges against said property which may have been paid by the legal holder of said notes according to the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, and (2) to the payment of the costs, fees and charges of this proceeding (which are a first lien upon said property at said sale), and (3) tendering the over-plus, if any to the said grantor his successors or assigns.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., March 15, 1899.

Otis Remick, Public Trustee El Paso County, Colo.

First publication March 15, 1899.

Last publication April 12, 1899.

N. M. Campbell, Attorney, 66 Bank block, Colorado Springs, Colo.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 18, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: Charles D. Sellers of Franceville Junction, Colo., H. E. 8246 for the s ½ ne ¼ and n ½ se ¼ sec 28 tp 14 s r 64 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Gorman, James C. Wallace, John Bandy and James Needs, all of Franceville Junction, Colo.

Also, notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: David M. Rowlands of Colorado Springs, Colo., H. E. 8211 for the w ½ nw ¼ and w ½ sw ¼ sec 20 tp 13 s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles W. Long, Charles P. Horton, Thomas H. Fagan and George W. Atkinson, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also, notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: David F. Walsh of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 8164 for the s ½ ne ¼ and n ½ se ¼ sec 29 tp 13 s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Lorenzo D. Cunningham, Hans Akersen, Thomas Gwillim and Clarence E. Fursman, all of Falcon, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First publication Feb. 22, 1899.

Last publication March 29, 1899.

PARTITION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of sale made and entered on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899, in an action now pending in the district court, El Paso county, Colorado, wherein John DeWitt Peltz is plaintiff and William Law Learned Peltz, John DeWitt Peltz as trustee under the will of Mary M. L. Peltz, deceased, for William Law Learned Peltz, Grace Hallam Learned, Mabel Learned, A. T. Scholle and W. E. Newberry, are defendants, I, W. S. Boynton sheriff of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, will, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the sheriff's office in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell and dispose of all and singular the following described real estate, to wit: All that part of block 209 in Addition No. 1 in the city of Colorado Springs, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said block and running thence southerly along the east line of North Cascade avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence easterly parallel with the south line of San Miguel street one hundred and ninety (190) feet to an alley, thence northerly along the west line of said alley one hundred (100) feet to the point of its intersection with the south line of San Miguel street, and thence westerly along the last mentioned line to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

Said sale will be made for not less than ten thousand ($10,000) dollars of which at least two thousand ($2,000) dollars shall be cash.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, Feb. 15, 1899.

W. S. Boynton, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

First publication Feb. 15, 1899.

Last publication March 15, 1899.

Whereas, William H. Grenell, did, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety, make, execute and deliver to John L. Armit, of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, as trustee, a certain deed of trust, wherein he conveyed to the said John L. Armit, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, to-wit, the w. ½ of the n. w. ¼, the n. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼, and the n. w. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 4, lot one of the n. e. ¼, and lot two of the n. w. ¼ of section 5, all in township 11 south, range 66 west, there being 372 acres according to the government survey, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges, rents, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, including all water rights, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note for the sum of twenty five hundred dollars, payable to the order of J. Arthur Connell & Co., five years after the date thereof, with interest from date until fully paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and

Whereas, The said J. Arthur Connell & Co. did duly assign, for value, said note to Christina Hoover, of Pueblo county, Colorado, who is now the legal holder and owner thereof, and

Whereas, One J. C. Hoover, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, by his certain instrument duly filed with the Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, Colorado, did acquire the property hereinbefore mentioned, and did assume the obligation and promissory note of the said William H. Grenell, herein before mentioned, subject to all the terms and conditions of said trust deed, and

Whereas, In and by said trust deed, it is duly provided that in case of a default in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, then on the application, in writing, of the legal holder of said note, the said trustee is authorized to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William H. Grenell and his assigns, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, and

Whereas, The said Christina Hoover, the legal holder and owner of said note as aforesaid, has requested the said trustee, in writing to make such sale, and

Whereas, The said principal note is now due and unpaid, and the interest thereon is now long past due and wholly unpaid,

Now, Therefore, for and in consideration of the premises and of the power therein on me by her conferred, I, John L. Armit, trustee as aforesaid, do hereby give public notice that I will, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1899, at the front door of the court house, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, offer for sale and sell, at public sale, for cash, for the highest and best price the same will bring the following described real estate, situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit, the w. ½ of the n. w. ¼, the n. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼, and the n. w. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 4, lot one of the n. e. ¼ of section 5, all in township 11 south, range 66 west. And that from the proceeds of said sale, after paying all costs of advertising sale and conveyance, including the reasonable fees of said trustee, and all other expenses of this trust, I will apply the balance of said purchase money to the payment in whole, or in part, of said note and the interest due thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of February, A. D. 1899.

John L. Armit, Trustee.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Meri Leibold, whose postoffice address is Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado, did, by her certain deed of trust dated Jan. 24, 1898, and recorded Jan. 25, 1898, in book No. 269, at page 203, of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said county the following described real estate, to wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in block numbered three (3) Washington Heights addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, and lots numbered twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) in block numbered two (2) of said Washington Heights addition to said city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to Mrs. Louie Thompson the payment the certain promissory notes of said grantor, as follows, to wit: One principal note for the sum of one hundred twenty-five ($125.00) dollars, of even date with said deed of trust payable one year after date bearing interest at the rate of twelve (12) per cent. per annum,—said interest being evidenced by the four interest notes of said grantor, bearing even date with said deed of trust, each for the sum of $3.75, and payable as follows: one on April 24, 1898, one on July 24, 1898, one on Oct. 24, 1898, and one on Jan. 24, 1899; and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of said grantor to pay said notes when due, or either of them, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor thereof, it may be optional with the legal holder thereof to declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee, upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said notes, declaring said default, or declaring the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said indebtedness, to advertise and sell said premises at the place and in the time and manner as provided in said deed of trust, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said principal note and of the said interest note due on Jan. 24, 1899 and the said legal holder has duly filed her written notice and demand declaring said default and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay the same, as well as of the costs of this pro